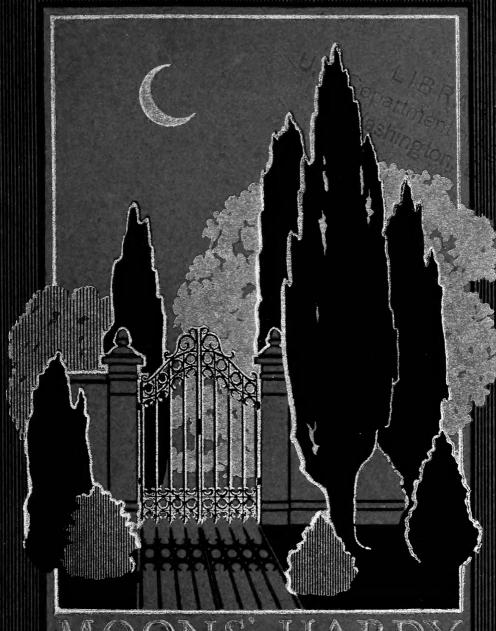
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MOONS' HARDY TREES & PLANTS FOR EVERY PLACE & PURPOSE ~ 1913

MOONS'HARDY TREES'& PLANTS FOR EVERY PLACE & PURPOSE 1913

MOONS Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose

1913



THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY Morrisville, Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 513-514 Stephen Girard Building



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A landscape in which Moon's Trees have been extensively used.—The late Daniel Langdon, Landscape Architect

The enjoyment and recreation that are possible from planting Trees and Shrubbery are being realized to a constantly increasing degree. Among all the fads and fancies which beset those who have more or less leisure none is so fascinating as that of Landscape Gardening. He or she (for it is essentially suited to feminine taste and talent) finds himself, or herself, engrossed in its possibilities, fascinated with the results, interested in the failures, determined to succeed. It is a pastime that develops order out of chaos, grows on the imagination and fosters artistic instinct to a remarkable degree. The smallest area and the most hopeless landscape are susceptible to improvement. Even unlikely places will produce something attractive. Bare city yard, suburban property, country estate, all offer possibilities to the "seeing eye," and may be developed from apparently hopeless conditions into beautiful places in which the owner may rightly have pride and pleasure, as well as adding a permanently accumulative value to his property.

Things You Should Know About This Nursery

"Moon's Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose" seems a fitting title under which to describe briefly some of the many varieties of our evergreens, trees, shrubs, vines and the old but recently popularized Perennials. Our long experience, our constant observation, our wide acquaintance and large correspondence, the comments of patrons and inquiries of visitors have all had their influence in compiling this catalog. A constantly increasing business for forty-one years encourages us in the belief that our carefully grown stock is meeting a public need. We are careful in propagating. Breeders of the best live stock emphasize pedigree, and so do we. We are careful in growing. Our soil is good and being made better by proper culture and fertilizing, so as to insure a rapid, healthy growth. A large force of men give watchfulness and care to training, pruning and frequent transplanting; this last is of great importance, to induce the formation of a mass of fibrous roots close to the plant, which insures the best and quickest results when the trees are set permanently.

Most of our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth retained about the roots, promptly wrapped in burlap (without extra charge). We have just completed an additional large and well-appointed packing house, where orders will be checked over and plants carefully packed for shipment.

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Large Stock and Assortment

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Over four hundred acres of fertile agricultural lands, stretching along the stone road and trolley line from Trenton, N. J., and Morrisville, Pa., to Yardley, Pa., planted with two thousand varieties of hardy ornamental trees and plants are a revelation to the amateur, and of interest to the more experienced planter. In fact, because of the inadequate labeling in most Parks, the Nurseries are almost the only places to identify the long-tested sorts and new introductions. Visitors are always welcomed to our Nurseries, excepting on the Sabbath and Holidays. Those coming by auto will find us by good roads. Those coming by train may take the trolley from Trenton, N. J., or Yardley, Pa. If your time is limited, it may be better to arrange beforehand for our conveyance to meet you at the station.

Location and Shipping

Our shipping facilities are exceptionally good. We are located just across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J., which has freight and express service over the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which radiates in five directions. Besides its direct route to New York and Philadelphia, the Belvidere division runs toward the north, the Amboy division goes into New Jersey, the "Trenton Cut-off" takes Western freight, eliminating delay or change at Philadelphia. The success that has attended our many distant shipments should be assurance that no matter how far away, you are not debarred from "Moon's Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose." There is boat service from Trenton to New York and Philadelphia, where connections include Boston, Providence, Hudson River points and Baltimore.

A compilation of freight charges on a number of shipments tends to show

that seldom does transportation to points within a radius of 300 miles from our Nurseries amount to more than 10 per cent. of the value of the stock, and often it is a great deal less. Express rates run about two and one-half times as

Parcels Post furnishes a means of shipping some of our stock, but owing to the varying weights and sizes of it and to the zone system of charges for such parcels we are unable to give in this catalog any satisfactory idea of the cost of such transportation. The postage will (as with freight and express shipments) be paid by the purchaser. The

amount of such postage

much as freight.



may be a matter for correspondence, or in the case of those with whom we have charge accounts it shall be added to their bills.

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On Claims and Guaranteeing

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Our interest in our stock follows it to its destination and remains with it always. Because of this interest we want everyone who has any trouble whatever with our trees and shrubbery to let us have their claim promptly for correction or adjustment.

Frequently we are asked if we insure our stock in case of its failure to At times, when special arrangements for the payment of an increased price are made, we do so insure our products. At the prices in this catalog, however, we do not assume such liability; for the success or failure of a plant to grow is due even more to care in planting and looking after it, and to soil and weather conditions, than to conditions within the nurserymen's control.

Moon Nursery Service

Nothing is more discouraging than to commence haphazardly to produce a landscape effect of large or small pretensions without knowledge of the plants to use or of how to arrange them—and waste time and money by making a failure. Besides—what's the use? Everyone is not expected to be a horticulturist. One of the reasons our business has been built to its present proportions is our ability to fit the plant to the environment a knowledge of the ways and habits of tree and plant life, and of the capabilities of soil conditions, which is the result of forty-one years' experience. If you are, therefore, undecided what to plant or how to arrange your trees or shrubbery tell us your problems, and our experience is at your service to help you in every way to obtain "a more beautiful lawn."

If you have in mind some scheme of landscape development that embodies the laying out of drives and walks, the grading and draining of land, or the erection of garden architecture, you need the services of a competent professional landscape architect. We personally know many of these and at any time shall gladly give names and addresses of those we consider best able to handle your problem—but

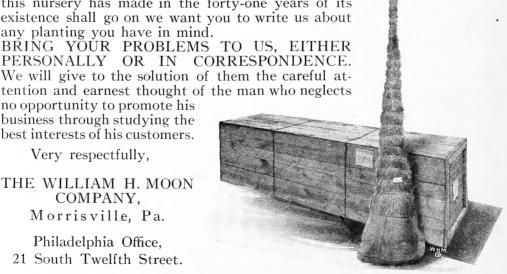
when it's nursery stock you want, you need Moon's. In our desire that the steady, wholesome growth that this nursery has made in the forty-one years of its existence shall go on we want you to write us about any planting you have in mind. BRING YOUR PROBLEMS TO US, EITHER PERSONALLY OR IN CORRESPONDENCE. We will give to the solution of them the careful at-

no opportunity to promote his business through studying the best interests of his customers.

Very respectfully,

THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY, Morrisville, Pa.

Philadelphia Office, 21 South Twelfth Street.





A planting in which Moon's Evergreens have been extensively used .- Jas. L. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

E HAVE made a specialty of evergreens for forty-one years. This is not accident, but a well formulated plan, fostered first by the peculiar adaptability of our soil for the production of magnificent specimens of these varieties, and second by the natural desire on the part of the buyer to decorate with foliage that will present a pleasing, bright and optimistic appearance amid Winter's desolation.

To the uninitiated the word evergreen suggests the American variety of cedar, beautifully green, indigenous to this country—a general favorite for its Christmas suggestion.

But there are dozens of varieties of the so-called evergreens with botanical names more or less difficult to pronounce. The chief point that we wish to make is that these specimens offer so varied and brilliant a diversity of color—every shade of green and blue foliage, golden, silver and white tipped—as will give you Summer tints and Summer thoughts amid Winter snows.

Evergreens are much desired for specimen lawn trees; they are also extensively used for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc., while the taller varieties form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early Spring, the berries of Autumn, the bright bark and twigs of Winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growth of smaller evergreens.

Besides the smaller grades we have hundreds of large, handsome specimens, 12 to 20 feet high, which we have been years in raising. These will give at once the results purchasers would otherwise be a long while in obtaining.

"Var." indicates variety of the last-mentioned species.

. Varieties marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet or over. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet. (VD) below 4 feet.



Abies. The Firs

THE Firs are mostly quick-growing, hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decoration of parks and lawns. They generally are of pyramidal growth and symmetrical outline, and mature rapidly. Some of the most ornamental large-growing evergreens are contained in this group. The soft, deep green needles of most varieties are fragrant with balsamic odors, and are most valuable when used as individual specimens.

Balsam Fir. Abies Balsamea. (M). An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy; has dark needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young, and does well in moist soils.

Abies Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. (See Tsuga Canadensis, page 20.)

Cephalonian Fir. ABIES CEPHALONICA. (M). A Grecian tree having stiff, dark green needles. It is a handsome specimen for individual planting.

Each 10 2 to 2½ ft..... \$2 00 \$17 50

6 to 12 ft. broad specimens.....\$17 50 to \$35 00

Parnassus Fir. VAR. APPOLINIS. (M). Dark green needles, which retain their color all year. Of symmetrical growth and suited best for planting individually. We offer some fine large specimens for immediate effects.

Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft., \$2 50 \$20 00 \$175 00

Each

10 to 18 ft. appei

10 to 18 ft. specimens \$25 00 to \$60 00

Cilician Fir. Abies Cilicia. (M). A rare variety which develops into a picturesque tree.

2 to 2½ ft.....\$1 75 \$12 50

White Fir. Abies Concolor. (L). It grows rapidly and forms grand specimens. The needles are large and stiff and usually of a silvery glaucous color.

Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$2 50 \$17 50
2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 30 00
3 to 4 ft. 5 00 45 00

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{var. Wattezi.} & (L). & \text{An improved variety of} \\ \text{the White Fir.} & & \text{Each} & \textbf{10} \\ \end{array}$

Each 10 1½ to 2 ft......\$2 00 \$17 50

Abies Excelsa. Norway Spruce. (See Picea Excelsa, page 10.)

Veitch's Silver Fir. Abies Veitchii. (L). A magnificent tree with lustrous green needles above, while the undersurface is silvery white, causing the tree to glisten beautifully in the sunlight.

2 to 3 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50 3 to 4 ft. \$4 00 35 00 4 to 5 ft. \$6 00



Nordmann's Fir (Abies Nordmanniana). One of the best evergreens for individual specimens. We offer a splendid stock especially of the larger sizes; also of Apolline's Fir (Abies Apollinis), that is very similar to this variety.

Nordmann's Fir

Abies Nordmanniana. (L). Thick, dense tree of fine proportions. Needles are wide, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery undersurface that sparkles in the sun. This is one of the prettiest and best evergreens that we offer. It is handsome as a specimen or for grouping.

2 to 2½ ft. \$2 50 \$22 50 \$200 00 2½ to 3 ft. 3 00 27 50 250 00 6 to 8 ft. 15 00 125 00 8 to 10 ft. 20 00 175 00 Each

0 to 16 ft. specimens.....\$30 00 to \$50 00

Moon's Evergreens, renowned for their excellence of quality





Double Balsam Fir. Abies Frazeri. (M). Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage and of longer life; quick growing; desirable.

| 0 | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|---------|----------|
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$17 50 | \$150 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 4 00 | 35 00 | 300 00 |

Noble Silver Fir. Abies Nobilis Glauca. (L). Valuable on account of the extreme blue color of the foliage, which gives it a striking contrast when used in groups of other evergreens.

| | Each | |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | |

Silver Spanish Fir. ABIES PINSAPO GLAUCA.
(S). An odd tree, having stiff, glaucous needles.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50

Cupressus. Cypress

Varieties of Cupressus

In addition to the above we have several distinct varieties of Cupressus remarkable for their varied colors and delicate foliage. Beautiful trees, but not dependably hardy in the Northern States.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | | |
|---|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|-----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 1 | \$5 | (| 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | (| 00 |
| • | ÇÜ | • | ı. | • | ٠ | • | • | • | * | ٠ | ٠ | ۰ | • | * | ۰ | * | • | ۰ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ۰ | • | • | ۰ | • | • | • | • | 0 | | ,,, |

Biotas or Chinese Arborvitæ

These Arborvitæ, introduced from the Orient, have proven to be strong growers. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places. They are best suited for planting in evergreen beds and masses.

| Chinese Arborvitæ. | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Deep green, soft feather | y foliag | ge and p | yramidal |
| habit. | | 10 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$1 00 | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 1 50 | | 100 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| | | | |

Ever-golden Chinese Arborvitæ. VAR. SEM-PERAURESCENS. (VD). Dwarf, compact habit.

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00 1½ to 2 ft. \$2 00 17 50 150 00

Cedrus: The Cedars

For the Red and Common Cedars see under Juniperus.

Cedar of Lebanon. CEDRUS LIBANI. (M). The tree referred to in the sacred writings. It has lustrous, bluish green foliage, and when planted in protected places is hardy in this locality.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.....\$2 50 \$22 50





A planting about house foundations will immediately soften bare, angular lines of architecture, as evidenced by this illustration of a planting supplied by us for a residence in Washington, D. C., in the autumn of 1912.

Juniperus. The Junipers and Some Cedars

GROUP remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp grounds; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. Junipers are more difficult to transplant than some other evergreens; early Spring is preferable. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

 Pyramidal Juniper.
 VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (S).

 Similar to and useful for the same purpose as the Irish Juniper.
 Each 10 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00

 3 to 4 ft.
 1 25 10 00 75 00

Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper. Juniperus Canadensis, var. aurea; syn. Douglasii. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter. It is very showy as an edging, and beautiful in groups and rockeries or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed.

Chinese Juniper. Juniperus Chinensis. (D). Of pyramidal growth. Quite hardy and very ornamental.

Weeping Chinese Juniper. VAR. PENDULA. (D). An interesting weeping form.

3 to 4 ft\$4 00

Trailing Juniper. VAR. PROCUMBENS. (VD). Low, spreading form, well suited for natural and rock planting.

Each 10 100

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft. x 1½ to 2 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00

Irish Juniper. Juniperus Communis, var. Hiber-

NICA. (S). A slender, columnar form with glaucous green foliage. Valued for formal work; also for grouping with other evergreens to contrast habit and color.

THIS catalog leaves nothing to the purchasers' imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at the prices given. Some nursery catalogs do. Isn't it safer to buy where you know just what size stock you are going to get for the money you have to spend?





Junipers and the results they produce. No. 1, a bed in which Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper has been principally used. No. 2, Savin Juniper. No. 3, Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper. No. 4, Irish Juniper. No. 5, Trailing Juniper.









AN EVERGREEN PLANTING AT OUR NURSERIES THAT SHOWS THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK 1) Koster's Blue Spruce, page 11. (2) Silver Retinospora, page 15. (3) Green Retinospora, page 15. (4) Geo. Peabody Arborvitæ, page 17. (5) Azalea Amoena, page 21. (6) Swiss Stone Pine, page 12. (7) Colorado Spruce, page 11. (8) Alcock's Spruce, page 10.

| Swedish Juniper. Varesembles Irish Juniper. | Ar. Sueci Useful i | ca. (S). in the san | Closely ne ways. |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1¼ to 1½ ft | | | |
| White-leaved Junipe var. Stricta Variegata. | (S). I | A desirabl | e variety |

of conical form, with grayish green foliage. An occasional branchlet tipped with white. 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1 50 \$12 50

var. Vera. (S). An interesting variety of upright, spreading habit.
5 to 6 ft......

Japanese Juniper. Juniperus Japonica. (D). A splendid evergreen for bed and border planting. Light green in color and of bushy, spreading growth. Each 10 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

to 8 ft. broad specimens.....\$7 50 to \$12 50 Golden Japanese Juniper. VAR. AUREA. (D). 1¼ to 1½ ft..... \$1 25

Golden Virginia Cedar. VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. (M). A beautiful golden form of columnar outline that is unusually hardy.

| | | | - | | | - | | | | | | | Ea | ch | 10 | |
|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$1 | 75 | \$15 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Blue Virginia Cedar. VAR. GLAUCA. (M). Beautiful blue, glaucous foliage that is conspicuous at all seasons of the year.

2½ to 3 ft.\$2 50 \$20 00

var. Schotti. (S). Similar to Red Cedar, more bushy in habit. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....\$2 50 \$22 50

var. Tripartita. (D). A dwarf spreading form. Each 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 25 \$10 00

Savin Juniper

Juniperus Sabina. (VD). A spreading form, with deep green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasant contrast to other low-growing trees.

10 100 to 1½ ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00 1½ to 2 ft...... 1 50 12 50 100 00

> The index on the last page will assist you in finding the plants you want.

Modern transportation facilities make our stock accessible for purchasers anywhere in the U. S.



JUNIPERS-Continued

Waukegan Juniper. VAR. WAUKEGAN. (VD). A native, low-growing form of spreading habit. Good for rockeries. Each 10

Red Cedar. Juniperus Virginiana. (M). The fascinating native Red Cedar that is compared to the classic Cypress. The upright habit, the somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities. Splendid for producing natural landscapes.

| | | | | | | | | E | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|------|------|---|-------|------|---------|--|------|-----|-----|----------|------|----------|----|
| 21/2 | to | 3 | ft | | | | . \$ | \$1 | 50 | \$ 12 | 50 | \$100 | 00 |
| 3 | to. | 4 | ft. | | | | | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 | 200 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. ː | | . , | | | 3 | 50 | 30 | 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Each | |
| 6 | to 1 | 0 | ft | . `. | | | | | | \$5 | 5 00 |) to \$7 | 50 |

Picea: Spruce

ROBABLY better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing, reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly, and live to a good old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective. Some varieties are very effective as screens, wind-breaks and hedges.

White Spruce

Picea alba. (L). Habit similar to the Norway Spruce; distinguished by its attractive grayish blue color. A hardy species of quick growth, especially suited for coast and New England plantings.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | Especially well formed and bushy | \$1 25 | \$10 00 | \$75 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | | 3 50 | 30 00 | 275 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 5 00 | 40 00 | 350 00 |

Golden Spruce. VAR. AUREA. (S). An odd golden form.

known White Spruce, excepting that it is of better color. Useful in the same ways.

Dwarf White Spruce. VAR. NANA. (VD). A low-growing variety having light green foliage.

Each 10

2 to 2½ ft.....\$2 25 \$20 00

Alcock's Spruce. Picea Alcockiana. (M). Needles dark green above, silvery blue beneath. Valuable for producing color contrasts in evergreen groups.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
3 to 4 ft. 3 50 30 00

Engleman's Spruce. PICEA ENGLEMANII. (L). A native of the Rocky Mountains which makes a symmetrical lawn tree. Needles short and of a dull blue or green co'or.

6 to 12 ft. broad specimens.....\$17 50 to \$35 00

10

Norway Spruce

Picea Excelsa. (L). This familiar Spruce is more generally used than any of the others. It is a rapid grower, does well in most soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of Winter. If left untrimmed they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid windbreaks and shelter-belts. If planted as hedges and sheared they become impenetrable, and as good for this purpose as any evergreen. One of the most inexpensive evergreens.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft., | without ball. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$35 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | (| 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | Especially | 3 00 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | well formed | 4 50 | 35 00 | 300 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | and very | 6 00 | 50 00 | 400 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | symmetrical | 7 50 | 70 00 | 600 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | | 10 00 | 90 00 | 800 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | () | 12 50 | 100 00 | |

Conical Spruce. VAR. CONICA. (S). A coneshaped form, most useful in groups and borders.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft......\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

Tiger-tail Spruce. VAR. ELATA. (S). Grotesque form, with long, slender, awkward branches.

Gregory Spruce. VAR. GREGORIANA. (VD). Low, dense and compact form. Very hardy and useful for the border or for producing a formal effect.

Each 10 100 1½ to 2 ft.\$2 00 \$17 50 \$150 00 2 to ½ ft. 2 50 20 00 175 00

A Company of the Comp

MOON'S EVERGREENS



| Inverted Spruce. v | AR. INVERTA. (S). The |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| lateral branches sprawl | about in grotesque, con- |
| torted forms. Makes | an interesting tree for |
| groups and borders. | Each 10 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft. (| \$2 00 \$17 50 \$150 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3 00 25 00 225 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. Unusually nice | 4 00 35 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. stock | 5 00 45 00 |
| | Each |
| 6 to 12 ft. | \$7 50 to \$20 00 |

Dwarf Spruce. VAR. PYGMAEA. (VD). An odd dwarf form, useful for adding interest to the evergreen border. Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft..........\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

Eastern or Oriental Spruce

Picea Orientalis. (L). Short, lustrous dark green needles of finer texture than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely, pyramidal tree. It is hardy, and one of our best evergreens for groups and specimens. Its many good virtues commend it for more general use.

| | | | \mathbf{E} | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------|-----|------|----|-------|----|
| 3 to 4 | 4 ft. / | ſ | \$3 | 50 | \$32 | 50 | \$300 | 00 |
| 4 to 3 | | Especially | | 00 | 45 | 00 | 400 | 00 |
| 5 to 6 | 5 ft. { | well-formed and fine | 7 | 50 | 60 | 00 | 500 | 00 |
| 6 to ' | 7 ft. | stock | 8 | 50 | 75 | 00 | | |
| 8 to 10 |) ft. | L J | 15 | 00 | 125 | 00 | | |

Pyramidal Spruce. VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (M). Foliage similar to Norway Spruce. The narrow, erect habit suits it for individual and formal plantings.

Each 10 100 100 150 000

| 3 to 4 ft. | (| \$2 00 | \$17 50 | \$150 | 0 |
|-------------|------------------|--|-----------|-------|---|
| 4 to 5 ft. | Extra good | 3 00 | 27 50 | | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | stock | 4 00 | 35 00 | | |
| 6 to 10 ft. | Extra good stock | $\begin{cases} 4 & 00 \\ $6 & 00 \text{ to} \end{cases}$ | \$8 00 ea | ich. | |
| | | | | | |

Colorado Spruce. PICEA PUNGENS. (L). The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty, especially when planted individually or in groups.

| | | | | \mathbf{E}_{i} | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|------|----------------------|--|--|------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| to | 2 ft | | | \$1 | 50 | \$12 | 50 | \$100 | 00 |
| to | 3 ft | | | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | 160 | 00 |
| to | 5 ft | | | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 | | |
| to | 6 ft | | | 10 | 00 | 80 | 00 | | |
| to | 8 ft | | | 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Each | |
| to 1 | .0 ft | | | | | \$12 | 50 | to \$20 | 00 |
| | to to to to | to 3 ft to 5 ft to 6 ft to 8 ft | to 3 ft to 5 ft to 6 ft to 8 ft | to 3 ft | to 2 ft. \$1 to 3 ft. 2 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 10 to 8 ft. 12 | to 2 ft\$1 50 to 3 ft 2 00 to 5 ft 5 00 to 6 ft 10 00 to 8 ft 12 50 | to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$12 to 3 ft. 2 00 17 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 to 6 ft. 10 00 80 to 8 ft. 12 50 100 | to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 to 3 ft. 2 00 17 50 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00 to 6 ft. 10 00 80 00 to 8 ft. 12 50 100 00 | to 2 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 to 3 ft. 2 00 17 50 160 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00 to 6 ft. 10 00 80 00 to 8 ft. 12 50 100 00 Each to 10 ft. \$12 50 to \$20 |

Koster's Blue Spruce. VAR. KOSTERIANA. (L). The attractive blue evergreen which is so conspicuous in lawn plantings. A striking light blue in color that makes this one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. For individual planting and for color effect nothing equals it.

| | | | Each | 10 |
|------|-------|---------------|----------|---------|
| 2 | to 2½ | ft | . \$3 50 | \$30 00 |
| 21/2 | to 3 | ft | . 4 00 | 37 50 |
| 3 | to 4 | ft | . 5 00 | 47 50 |
| 3 | to 4 | ft. specimens | . 7 50 | 70 00 |
| | | | E | ach |
| | | ft\$ | | |
| 5 | to 8 | ft | 12 50 to | 25 00 |
| | | | | |



Norway Spruce (Picea Excelsa) growing at Princeton, N. J.; furnished by us eight years ago. For wind-breaks, groups or individual planting this spruce is inexpensive and effective.



This Norway Spruce was photographed right after it was received from our nurseries and planted. Our trees are all low-branched, full and symmetrically developed.



Pinus: The Pines

HE Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly, and not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts or as tall screens their value is highly appreciated.

Austrian Pine. Pinus Austriaca. (L). A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the Coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens.

| | | | | | | | | | | | ł | 22 | ac. | h | 10 |) | | 100 |) |
|-----|------|-----|-----|------|--|---|--|--|--|-----|-----|----|-----|---|----------|---|----|---------|----|
| 2 t | 0 | 3 | ft. | | | , | | | | . (| \$2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$17 | | 50 | \$150 | 00 |
| 3 t | 0 | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | 3 | , | 5 | 0 | 30 | (| 00 | 275 | 00 |
| 4 t | О. | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 45 | (| 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Each | |
| 6 t | o 10 | 0 1 | ſt. | | | | | | | | | | | | .\$7 | | 50 | to \$15 | 00 |

Swiss Stone Pine. Pinus Cembra. (M). A hardy, slow-growing tree of distinct conical habit. Gravish blue needles.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ch | 10 | |
|------|----|------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|----|------|----|
| 11/2 | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | | | | | . \$2 | 50 | \$20 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft | | | | | | | | | | . 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 |

Japanese Red Pine. PINUS DENSIFLORA. (L). Similar to and useful in the same ways as the more common Austrian Pine.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ıch | 1 | 10 | | |
|---|------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|-------|-----|---|------|----|---|
| 2 | to 3 | ß ft. | | | | | | | | | . ' | | | . \$3 | 0 | 0 | \$25 | 00 |) |

Japanese Table Pine. VAR. TANYASHO. (D). A low, broad form, with long light green needles. Distinct in appearance and appropriate for Japanese gardens and artistic effects.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ch | |
|---|----|------|-----|---|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|---|
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft. | x | 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | \$7 | 50 | n |

Bhotan or Himalayan Pine

PINUS EXCELSA. (L). The general appearance of this tree is almost identical with that of the better known White Pine. Inasmuch

as this variety is unaffected by the Pine diseases now so prevalent on the older forms we recommend its more general use. It develops into a handsome tree of somewhat open growth. On this account its beauty is best displayed on a large lawn.

4 to 5 ft.

Each 10 100 \$3 50 \$30 00 \$250 00 5 to 6 ft. 4 00 37 50 350 00 6 to 8 ft. 5 00 45 00

15 to 25 ft. Each \$25 00 to \$50 00 Corsican Pine. PINUS LARICIO. (L). Long dark green needles, of rather rapid growth and suited for group planting.

| 1 | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 5 00 | 45 00 |

Swiss Mountain Pine. PINUS MONTANA. (S). A bushy form, with dark green stiff needles, that is very well suited for group and mass plantings. Excepting that its growth is larger it resembles the better known Mugho Pine.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | | | \$125 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 4 30 | 42 30 | |

Mugho Pine. VAR. MUGHUS. (VD). Forms a low, dark, dome-shaped plant. Suitable for lawn specimens or evergreen groups, terraces and rockeries.

| | | | | | | | | E | ach | 10 | | 100 | 1 |
|---|----|-------|----|------|--|--|--|-------|-----|------|----|-------|----|
| 1 | to | 1 1/2 | ft | | | | | . \$1 | 50 | \$13 | 50 | \$125 | 00 |

Pinus parviflora glauca. (M). A Japanese-sort with short bluish green needles and of distinct, attractive habit.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |

Bull Pine. PINUS PONDEROSA. (L). Indigenous in our Western States, where it grows to a great height. Useful in ornamental planting, particularly for grouping.

| | Lacn | 10 |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 2 00 | 17 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 4 00 | 35 00 |
| | Ea | ach |
| 5 to 8 ft. | \$5.00 to | \$7.50 |



A scene in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., where Moon's trees have been extensively used. No. 1, Bhotan Pine (Pinus excelsa). No. 2, Obtuse-leaved Retinospora (Retinospora obtusa). No. 3, Silver Retinospora (Retinospora squarrosa veitchii).









One of our White Pines. We have a large stock of thrifty, bushy specimens just like this.

Dwarf White Pine. PINUS STROBUS NANA. (VD). An interesting plant on account of its very dwarf nature. Attractive glaucous foliage.

Each 10 1 to 1¼ ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

| Pitch Pine. Pinus Rigida. (M). A very rap | id grow | er and |
|---|-----------|---------|
| splendidly suited for poor soils, seashore planting and | d windy | places. |
| Needles stiff and green. | Each | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft | | |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 5 00 | 45 00 |
| | | ch |
| 6 to 10 ft | \$7 50 to | \$12 50 |

White Pine

Pinus Strobus. (L). A grand old favorite that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. For specimen, group or mass planting it is extensively used, as well as for shade and shelter-belts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft. |) | \$1 25 | \$10 00 | \$85 0 | 0(|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 0 | 0 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | Unusually | 3 00 | 25 00 | 225 0 | 0 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | well-formed and thrifty | 5 00 | 42 50 | 375 0 | 0 |
| | stock | | Each | | |
| 6 to 10 ft. | | | \$7\$50 to \$10 | 00 | |
| 10 to 14 ft. | J | | 12 50 to 25 | 00 | |



A planting of White Pine that is not only decorative but serviceable for screening objectionable objects from view and as a shelter-belt against prevailing winds. The larger grades of White Pine that we have will quickly produce results like this.

Scotch Pine

Pinus Sylvestris. (M). A strong grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent ones. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter-belts and seashore use.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. | Unusually | \$2 00 3 00 4 00 | \$15 00 25 00 32 50 | \$135 00 200 00 300 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft. | well-formed and thrifty stock | 5 00 7 50 | 45 00 70 00 Each | |
| 10 to 14 ft. | | | \$10 00 to | \$15 00 |

Douglas Spruce

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. (L). Looks like a Spruce, but is botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical. The growth is rapid, thus adapting the tree to screen and mass plantings. It is very hardy, and on account of its many desirable qualities is increasing each year in popularity.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 2 25 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 3 50 | 32 50 | |



Scotch Pine. Illustration shows the thrifty, bushy nature of the stock we offer.



Retinospora or Japanese Cypress

SOMETIMES called Japanese Cypress, and known botanically as Chamaecyparis. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers that thrive in most soils, and seldom attain a greater height than forty feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Hedges and terrace borders are also among their successful assignments. Occasional shearing renders them more compact and brightens their distinct, refined and attractive colors. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.

Thread-branched Retinospora. Retinospora Filifera. (S). A broad, bushy tree, with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinctive and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting. Is hardy and grows well almost anywhere.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ľа | ch | 10 | |
|------|------|---------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|
| 2 | to 2 | $\frac{I}{2}$ | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . (| \$2 | 25 | \$20 | 00 |
| 21/2 | to 3 | • | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 50 | 30 | |
| 3 | to 4 | | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 |
| 4 | to 5 | | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eac | | |
| 6 | to 1 | 0 | ft. | sp | ec | ir | ne | en | S | | | | | | | | \$ | 1 |) (| 00 t | o \$20 | 00 |
| G | olde | en ' | Th | re | ac | 1- | b | ra | ın | ıc | h | e | d | I | 3 | et | i | n | osj | pora | a. v | AR. |
| ATIR | EA. | (I |)). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fa | ch | 10 | ı |

Obtuse-leaved Retinospora. Retinospora Obtusa. (M). Of upright growth. The soft green foliage, arranged in flat filaments, is rich in appearance. The lower branches are retained. Suited for specimen planting or for grouping.

1 to 1½ ft.....\$2 00 \$17 50

| | | £ | acn | 10 | , | 100 | , |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|---|--------------|---|
| 3 to 4 ft. { 4 to 5 ft. { 5 to 6 ft. { | Especially bushy and fine | | 50 00 50 | \$30 45 60 | | \$275 400 | |

| | gracilis. | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----|-------|------|--------|-------------------|----|
| dark gre | een color. | Goo | d for | Japa | nese | gardens | or |
| border 1 | planting. | | | - | Eac | h 10 |) |
| 1 to 1½ | ft | | | | . \$1 | 50 \$12 | 50 |
| | ft | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Each | |
| 4 to 7 | ft. specim | ens | | | \$6 00 |) to \$10 | 00 |
| 4 to 7 | ft. specim | ens | | | \$6 0 | Each I to \$10 | 00 |

5 to 8 ft. specimens...... \$7 50 to \$15 00

var. gracilis nana. (VD). A beautiful dwarf variety that is similar in growth and appearance and useful in the same ways as "Dwarf Japanese Retinospora," described above in opposite column.

Each 10

1 to 11/ft \$2.00 \$17.50

1 to 1 1/4 ft.....\$2 00 \$17 50

Club Moss Retinospora. VAR. LYCOPODIOIDES. (D). An odd variety that is interesting on this account. Use it in the border.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....\$2 50 \$22 50

14

Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. VAR. NANA-(D). A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep, dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage and giving it a beautiful individuality.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
|----------------|----|----------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 | to | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | | | | | | | | | \$2 | 00 | \$17 | 50 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 |
| 2 | to | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 50 | 30 | 00 |



For landscape or collective plantings Retinosporas are unsurpassed. They have a grace of form and variety of color tones that make them especially useful for planting near houses.

Pea-fruited Retinospora. Retinospora Pisifera. (S). The slender branches are open and graceful, the foliage light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinosporas.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|--|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | . (| \$1 | 75 | \$15 | 00 | \$125 | 00 | |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 | 250 | 00 | |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | 4 | 00 | 35 | 00 | | | |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | | | | | | | | | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 | | | |

Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora. VAR. AUREA.
(S). A bright golden evergreen, with light, airy foliage. It holds its color constantly, and is handsome for contrasts in groups or individually as a specimen.

Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft. \$3 25 \$30 00 \$275 00
4 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00 400 00



Golden Retinospora

R. plumosa. VAR. AUREA. (S). The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like, golden foliage is particularly bright in Spring. It remains a deep yellow, even through the Winter. It is low-branched, and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrasts. A vigorous grower that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for large areas. For window-boxes, vases or for formal gardening its value is realized.

| | | | | E | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|----------|----|--------|--------------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|----|
| 1 1/2 | to | 2 ft. | | . \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 | \$75 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 3 ft. | | . 1 | 75 | 15 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 ft. | | . 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 | 225 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 ft. | | | 00 | 37 | 50 | 350 | 00 |
| 5 | to | 6 ft. | Verv svm- | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 400 | 00 |
| 6 | | 7 ft. | metrical. | | 00 | 55 | 00 | 500 | 00 |
| 8 | | 10 ft. | well-formed, | | 50 | 100 | 00 | | |
| 10 | to | 12 ft. | thriftystock | | 00 | 200 | 00 | | |
| 12 | to | 14 ft. | | 35 | 00 | 250 | 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | Each | | |
| 14 | to | 18 ft. | specimens. | | . \$50 | 00 | to | \$75 00 | f |

Silver Retinospora

Retinospora squarrosa. VAR. VEITCHII. (S). Possesses the merit of R. Plumosa aurea, resembles it in character and is useful in the same way. The foliage is feathery and of a rich, silvery, glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class.

| | | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 1½ to | 2 ft. | tkbcg) | \$1 50 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |
| 2 to | 2⅓ ft. | i a li | 2 00 | 15 00 | 135 00 |
| 3 to | 3½ ft. | g | 3 00 | 25 00 | 225 00 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ to | 4 ft. | all specimer se, compact trical. The will make | 4 00 | 35 00 | 300 00 |
| | 5 ft. | all all seetre etr | 5 00 | 45 00 | 400 00 |
| 5 to | 6 ft. | are der mm sizes d i | 7 50 | 60 00 | 500 00 |
| 6 to | 7 ft. | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 8 50 | 75 00 | 600 00 |
| 7 to | 8 ft. | ese ints ints if sy ge ge end end | 10 00 | 90 00 | 800 00 |
| 8 to | 10 ft. | Thespland and large spler effect | 12 50 | 100 00 | |
| | | | | | |

White-leaved Retinospora. R. PLUMOSA, VAR. FLAVESCENS VARIEGATA; syn. LUTESCENS. (D). Golden in appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places.

| | | | | | | | | E | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|-----|----|------|----|--|------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-------|----|
| 1 ½ | to | 2 | ft | | | | . 5 | \$1 | 50 | \$12 | 50 | \$100 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft | | | | | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | 150 | 00 |
| 2½ | to | 3 | ft | | | | | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 | 300 | 00 |
| - | | | | | | | | | | | | Each | |

to 6 ft. broad specimens...\$7 50 to \$15 00

Siebold's Retinospora. Retinospora Squarrosa. Var. Sieboldii. (D). Bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in Winter.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ac. | n | 10 | |
|-----|----|------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 ½ | to | 2 | ft. | | | | | | | | | . \$1 | , | 75 | \$15 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft. | | | | | | | | | . 2 | | 50 | 22 | 50 |

R. plumosa, VAR. ARGENTEA. (S). An occasional white tip on the ends of the branches gives this variety an individuality all its own.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$1 50 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | . 3 50 | 30 00 | |

Plume-like or Green Retinospora

Retinospora plumosa. (S). Of conical outline, with light green, feathery foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. One of the most useful varieties for bed and border planting.

| | | | E: | ach | 10 | U | | 100 | , |
|------------|--------------|------|-----|-----|-------|----|------|-------|----|
| 2 to 2½ | ft | | \$1 | 50 | \$12 | 50 |) \$ | \$100 | 00 |
| | ft | | | | | 50 | | 150 | 00 |
| 4 to 5 | ft | | 4 | 00 | | 50 | | 350 | |
| 5 to 6 | ft | | 5 | 00 | | | | 400 | |
| 6 to 7 | ft | | 6 | 00 | 55 | 00 |) | 500 | 00 |
| | | | | | |] | Each | 1 | |
| 8 to 12 ft | t. specimens | | | | .\$17 | 50 | to | \$25 | 00 |
| | t. specimens | | | | | | | | |



A Golden Retinospora hedge made with stock from our nurseries. In addition to the formal effect produced, think of the color displayed in the foliage of these trees. The fact that this class of plants is not injured by trimming makes them suited for most all formal planting. We have the stock enabling you to enjoy these effects in either green, silver or golden colors.





A planting of Moon's Evergreens about a house foundation in Ohio. Such a planting, unlike deciduous shrubs, is attractive the year round. No. 1, Pyramidal Shaped Boxwood, page 22. No. 2, Intermedia Arborvitæ, page 18. No. 3, White Leaved Retinospora, page 15.

Japanese Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. (S). A Japanese tree of pyramidal character and slow growth when young. The odd foliage is arranged in whorls of 15 to 30 long, narrow needles of lustrous deep green color. A rare tree and a gem in any collection. Beautiful either as a specimen or for group planting.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ι | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|----|----|------|----|
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | \$10 | 00 | to | \$12 | 50 |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 50 | to | 15 | 00 |
| 6 | to | 7 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 00 | to | 20 | 00 |
| 7 | to | 8 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 00 | to | 25 | 00 |

Taxus: Yews

Yews are rather small-growing evergreens that are highly ornamental and effective in bed, group or specimen planting. They withstand clipping well, and are therefore well suited for producing formal effects. The European varieties should not be subjected to unduly exposed situations.

English Yew. TAXUS BACCATA. (S). A slow-growing, thickly branched tree, with small dark green leaves. We offer some fine large specimens 10 \$15 00 27 50 Each 6 to 8 ft.....\$12 00 to \$20 00

to 3 ft...... 3 00 27 50

Erect English Yew. VAR. ERECTA. (D). A good variety for formal planting. Dark green foliage and upright growth.

Each 10

\$5.00 \$45.00 3 to 4 ft.....\$5 00 \$45 00

Irish or Pyramidal Yew. VAR. FASTIGIATA. (D). Splendid little cone-shaped tree that is erect and slender. Rich, dark glossy green foliage. Well suited for group and formal planting.

| | | | Eac | 211 | 10 | |
|---|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|
| | | í ft | | | | |
| 3 | to 4 | ft | . 4 | 00 | 37 | 50 |

Golden Irish Yew. VAR. FASTIGIATA AUREA. (D). In character similar to the preceding, with young foliage a brilliant golden yellow.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$4 00 | \$37 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | | |

Spreading English Yew. VAR. REPANDENS. (VD). Glossy dark green foliage, with spreading habit, that suits it for rock or natural plantings.

| | | Lacn | |
|---------------------|----|--------|---------|
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | \$2 00 | \$17 50 |

Japanese Yew. Taxus Cuspidata. (S). A slow-growing variety that is valuable on account of its hardiness. The dark green color of the foliage is retained all year.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
|------|------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 | to 2 | 21/2 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | \$2 | 75 | \$25 | 00 |
| 21/2 | to 3 | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 |

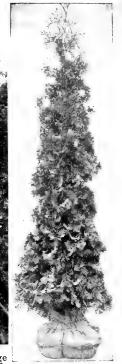
var. nana; syn. brevifolia. (D). A Japanese form of bushy habit and dark, lustrous green color. Each \$3 50 \$32 50

2 to 2½ ft......

Taxus Tardiva. (VD). A hardy low-growing variety that is useful for rock planting or wherever a low evergreen is wanted.

Each 10 1 to 1½ ft.....\$2 00 \$17 50





Imagine the early vegetables and Spring flowers which you can have when your garden has a hedge of Arborvitæ like this around it. Also how effectively such a hedge screens an objectionable view. We have plants large enough to give you immediate results.

Thuya. Arborvitæ

HESE highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as large areas. They are generally hardy, grow vigorously in varied soils, and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decerations. The tall-growing varieties make heauti.

decorations. The tall-growing varieties make beautiful hedges. When so used they make a splendid background for other ornamental plants, and provide protection and seclusion for the flower and vegetable garden.

American Arborvitæ or White Cedar

Thuya occidentalis. (M). A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitæ should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequaled as tall hedges to form screens from objectionable objects or for shelter-belts or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

| they endure readily. | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|-----------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. (_, ,) | 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. \ Fine bushy \ | 3 00 | 25 00 | 225 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. Fine bushy stock | 4 00 | 35 00 | 300 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft | 5 00 | 45 00 | 400 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| | | Ea | ch |
| 10 to 14 ft | | \$7 50 to | \$10 00 |

Oregon Cedar. Thuya Gigantea; syn. Lobbi. (L). In the East it succeeds best in sheltered locations. It is rare in ornamental plantings, but well suited for them, as it lends variety and interest.

| | | | 10 |
|-----------|---|---------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | | .\$2 00 | \$17 50 |
| | • | | |

Geo. Peabody Arborvitæ. T. Occidentalis, var. aurea. (S). A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen, and highly valued, too, for contrast in foliage effects. Aside from its color it is similar to the American Arborvitæ.

| | Eacn | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$2 00 | \$16 00 | \$150 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 3 00 | 27 50 | |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 4 50 | $40 \ 00$ | |

var. Burrowii. (S). Distinguished by bright golden yellow foliage in Spring, which afterwards turns green. A compact growing variety of conical outline that is good for grouping or border planting.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 4 00 | 37 50 |

 var. Columbia; syn. Thuya Queen Victoria.

 (S). Foliage remarkable for its pretty yellowish white markings.
 Each 10

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
 \$1 50 \$12 50

 2 to 3 ft.
 2 00 17 50

 3 to 4 ft.
 3 25 30 00

Compact Arborvitæ

var. Compacta. (D). Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decoration or small, low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect. One of the best evergreens for formal decorations in vases.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 1¼ to 1½ ft | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. (|) 1 25 | 10 00 | 80 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. The broad, | 1 75 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 2 00 | 17 00 | 150 00 |

Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ. VAR. DOUGLASII AUREA. (S). A fine golden evergreen. \$2 00 \$17 50 2 to 3 ft.....

Douglas' Pyramidal Arborvitæ. VAR. Doug-LASII PYRAMIDALIS. (S). Pyramidal habit; dark green, attractive foliage. Each 2 to 3 ft.....\$2 00 \$17 50 25 00 4 to 5 ft..... 4 00 37 50 5 to 6 ft..... 5 00

Heath-leaved Arborvitæ. VAR. ERICOIDES. (D). Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decorations in small areas and in the front of evergreen beds. The green foliage turns to bronze in the Winter, making it very conspicuous at that season of the year. Each 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 00

Globe Arborvitæ

var. globosa. (VD). Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groups, for specimens, vases or for formal planting about garden walks, etc.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$35 00 |
| 1½ to 1½ ft. | | | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. | Very broad | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | well-tormed | 1 3 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |

Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ

var. Hoveyii. (VD). Resembles T. Compacta, and is useful in the same way; it differs principally in having lighter tints in its foliage.

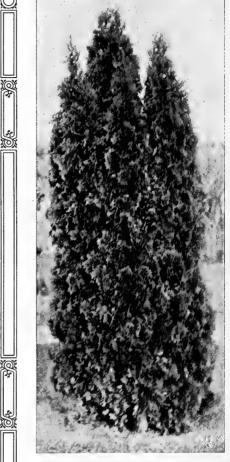
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 to 1 1/4 ft | . \$0 50 | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \left. \begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 1 25 \\ 1 75 \end{array} \right. $ | 5 00 10 00 15 00 | 40 00 80 00 125 00 |

var. intermedia. (VD). Dark green foliage; similar in growth and useful for the same purposes 10 100

as the Globe Arborvitæ. Each
1 to 1¼ ft. \$0 75
1½ to 2 ft. . . . 1 50
2 to 2½ ft. . . . 2 00 \$5 00 \$35 00 12 50 17 50 100 00

var. Parsons' Compacta. (D). The largest and quickest growing dwarf Arborvitæ. Keeps very symmetrical of its own accord and looks neat and attractive at all times. A splendid evergreen for formal effects. Fach

| TOT TOTALLET CITCOLD. | Lacii | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| | \$0.75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. Fenerially | 1 25 | 10 00 | 80 00 |
| $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & \text{to } 2 & \text{ft.} \\ 2 & \text{to } 2 & \text{ft.} \end{array} $ Especially fine, broad, | 1 75 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. bushy stock | 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | J 3 00 | 25 00 | 225 00 |



A Pyramidal Arborvitæ—Thuya pyramidalis-that was furnished by us and is growing in a cemetery at Greensboro, N.C. We have many plants 6 to 8 feet in height that will make just such specimens as this.

var. pumila. (D). Dwarf, compact form. Best suited for planting in borders of mixed evergreens.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 1½ ft | . \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | | 12 50 | |
| 2 to 2½ ft | . 2 00 | 17 50 | |

Pyramidal Arborvitæ

var. Pyramidalis. (M). Similar to American Arborvitæ (T. occidentalis), but more dense in habit, finer in texture and retains its lustrous green color all Winter. It is of the same columnar habit, adapting it for formal planting; also suitable for lawn specimens, evergreen groups and hedges.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft \$1 00 | \$7.50 | \$60 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft 2 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. (Unexcelled in) 4 00 | | 325 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. shapeliness of form and thrifti- | | 400 00 |
| 8 to 9 ft. (ness of growth) 7 50 | 60 00 | |





Weeping Arborvitæ. VAR. PENDULA. (D). An odd but interesting variety. The foliage droops gracefully from the contorted branches.

var. Reidii. (D). A rare sort of rather slow growth and pyramidal habit. It is desirable and especially adapted to Southern plantings.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | \$1 25 | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | Extra fine | | 12 50 | 110 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. \ | | 2 25 | 20 00 | |

Vervaene's Arborvitæ. VAR. VERVAENEANA. (S). Green and golden colors are prettily mingled in the foliage. Of pyramidal growth and suited for group and border planting.

Each 10 100

 1½ to 2
 ft.
 \$1 35
 \$12 50
 \$110 00

 2 to 2½ ft.
 2 00
 17 50
 150 00

 ½ to 3
 ft.
 3 00
 27 50
 250 00

 3 to 4
 ft.
 4 00
 35 00

Thuyopsis

Standish's Sitka Cypress. Thuyopsis Standishi; syn. Thuya Japonica. (M). A pyramidal tree of graceful, drooping habit with bright green foliage. While it is closely related to the Thuyas or Arborvitæs this tree develops into a much more attractive specimen than any variety of that family.

3 to 4 ft

\$2.50 \quad \text{\$\pi 2} 230

\$\text{NAD-III}

\$2.50 \quad \text{\$\pi 2} 30

\$\text{\$\pi 2} 250

\$\text{\$\pi 2} 30



A formal garden in which the effect possible with Globe and Compact Arborvitæ is shown by the row of dome-shaped plants in the foreground.



Tsuga: Hemlock

Hemlock Spruce

Tsuga Canadensis. (M). A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and wind-breaks, as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer mostly a good loam that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted, because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or screens. For this purpose it rivals the famous Yews of England.

| 0 | | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 2 to | 3 ft., unshear | ed | \$1 2 | 5 \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 3 to | 4 ft., unshear | ed | 1 50 | 13 50 | 125 00 |
| 2 to | 3 ft. | [| 1 50 | 12 50 | 110 00 |
| 3 to | 4 ft. | | 2 50 | 20 00 | $160 \ 00$ |
| 4 to | 5 ft. | | 3 50 | 30 00 | 275 00 |
| 5 to | 6 ft. | 1 | 5 00 | 0 40 00 | 350 00 |
| 6 to | 7 ft. | Very fine bushy stock | } 7 00 | | |
| 7 to | 8 ft. | businy stock | 8 00 | | • |
| | | | | E | ach |
| 8 to | 10 ft. | | | \$10 00 | to \$15 00 |
| 10 to | 12 ft. | · · | J | 15 00 1 | to 20 00 |



The wonderful grace and beauty of Hemlock are being appreciated more in landscape plantings. Not only is it suitable for grouping or individual use but also for hedges.



Evergreen Shrubs



HESE "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year, because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in Winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Another desirable quality most of them have is a fondness for shady places, so that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots, which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule, they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satis-

transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory plants to use. Many of the plants under this heading are most effective and more satisfactory when planted in large masses with the ground kept well mulched.



Azaleas

For the Deciduous varieties of Azalea, see pages 47 and 48.

Azalea Amoena. A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in Winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant magenta flowers that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornamental anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, groups, or for bordering Rhododendrons and Kalmia beds. The habit of this Azalea is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low-flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it. Will grow satisfactorily in either shady or sunny locations.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1 1/4 ft | . \$1 00 | \$8 50 | \$75 00 |
| 1½ to 1½ ft | . 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft | | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | , 2 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. x 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | , 3 50 | 30 00 | 275 00 |

A. Hinode-giri. A Japanese variety of great beauty. The flowers which appear in April or May are of a brilliant scarlet color and are borne in great profusion. A comparatively new sort which, on account of its rareness, is seldom seen. Similar in growth and useful in the same ways as the Azalea Amoena. This year we offer a splendid stock of both varieties.

| | | | | | | | | | \mathbf{E} | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|----------------|----|------|----|--|--|--|--|-----|--------------|-----|------|----|-------|----|
| 1 | to | 11/4 | ft | | | | | .\$ | 1 | 50 | \$13 | 50 | \$125 | 00 |
| 11/4 | to | 11/2 | ft | | | | | | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | 150 | 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 | | |

A. Indica, var. alba; syn. Ledifolium Leucanthum. A profusion of single white, large, attractive flowers in early Spring. Adapted for grouping, with shrubbery or other evergreen plants.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$3 00 | \$27 50 |

| | ledifolium flowers. | narcissiflorum. | Double | light |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| purpic | nowers. | • | Each | 10 |
| 1½ to | 2 ft | | \$2 50 \$ | 20 00 |



Abelia

Abelia rupestris; syn. A. Grandiflora. Graceful, arching branches; small, glossy leaves, and beautiful small white flowers blushed with pink. A persistent bloomer during the Summer months.

| | | Each | 10 |
|--|--|------|----|
| | | | |

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbaei. See Leucothoe Catesbaei, page 23.

A. Floribunda; syn Pieris Floribunda. A splendid, low-growing plant, with myrtle-like foliage and spikes of tiny pure white flowers, that resemble sprays of Lily-of-the-Valley and which appear in early Spring.

A. Japonica. A beautiful low shrub, with drooping racemes of small, white, wax-like flowers in May and June. The shining, deep green leaves are handsome. A desirable plant at the front of groups of broad-leaved evergreens or in shaded places.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster horizontalis. A low shrub with spreading branches and bright red fruit. One of the most effective fruiting shrubs for rockeries.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft...........\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00

C. Microphylla. A prostrate, densely branched shrub, with narrow leaves and red fruit.

Daphne: Garland Flower

Daphne cneorum. A low, prostrate plant, with small pink, fragrant flowers in May and occasionally later. Very attractive.

Euonymus

Erect growing evergreen shrubs with broad, glossy leaves which are attractive both Summer and Winter. North of Philadelphia these varieties are hardy only in sheltered places. For the deciduous species see under Shrubs; for climbing species see under Vines.

Japanese Euonymus. Euonymus Japonica. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Splendid for adding variety to a mixed planting of evergreens. Also suited for hedging.

| 0 0 | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 11/4 to 11/2 | ft., | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 1½ to 2 | ft | 1 50 | 13 50 | |

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Silver Euonymus. VAR. ARGENTEA. Leaves beautifully variegated with silvery white markings.

Golden Euonymus. VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. Leaves attractively margined with golden yellow.

Buxus: Boxwood



Boxwood hedges along walk at Cottage Club, Princeton, N. J. Stock furnished by us. Above photograph taken one year later. Such results are immediately possible with our 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. plants.

Common Tree Box. Buxus Sempervirens. This variety is familiar in old-fashioned gardens, where it has slowly developed into a large, broad bush. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms. Useful in tubs or for formal plantings.

 Pyramidal Form.
 Each
 10

 3 to 3 ½ ft.
 \$3 00
 \$27 50

 4 to 5 ft.
 5 00
 47 50

 5 to 6 ft.
 7 50
 70 00

Standards. Each 20 to 30 inches in diameter \$5 00

Dwarf Box. VAR. SUFFRUTICOSA. The variety so extensively used for edging walks, and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly, and reaches after many years a height no greater than 3 to 5 ft. In edging walks set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart.



A new evergreen planting that will soften and hide the bare, unattractive walls of this building. We can produce such effects immediately. No. 1, Rhododendron, see page 24. No. 2, Azalea amoena, see page 21.

Mahonia

Japanese Mahonia. Mahonia Japonica. A beautiful plant, but not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia. Large, dark green leaves which are attractive at all seasons.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium. An attractive evergreen shrub with stiff, prickly foliage. Will grow in either sunlight or shade, but is not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbaei; syn. Andromeda Catesbaei. Drooping Andromeda. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in Autumn. In early Spring drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white wax-like flowers cover it.

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00

Ilex: The Hollies

English Holly. ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. Dark, glossy, prickly leaves. Erect, shapely habit; fond of sandy soils, though it grows well in other places.

Each

5 00

 American Holly.
 ILEX OPACA.
 Each
 10

 1½ to 2 ft...
 \$1 25
 \$10 00

 2 to 3 ft...
 2 00
 17 50

Kalmia: Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Bushy shrubs, with elongated oblong leaves, which are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early Spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They are useful for massing with Rhododendrons or for wooded effects.

Ledum

Labrador Tea. LEDUM LATIFOLIUM. Very hardy, low, bushy shrub. White flowers in early Summer. Leaves fragrant when bruised.

Each 10

.\$1 25



A terrace planting of Boxwood Rhododendron, Azalea Amoena and other evergreens at Montclair, N. J., which is exclusively "Moon's stock." Such evergreen plantings as this are bright and cheerful the year round, and when in May the Rhododendrons and Azaleas are in flower the display is gorgeous.—Edmund K. Brown, Landscape Architect.

Rhododendrons

EXPERIENCE has proven that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. No flowers are more gorgeous than these grand shrubs when they are all aglow with their great masses of bloom. Not only are the flowers attractive, but the heavy, shiny green leaves enliven the landscape even in Winter.

Rhododendrons do well in most soils free from limestone, and to obtain success with them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In Summer a light mulch of cut grass retains the moisture, and in Winter a

heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flowerbuds and foliage. After each flowering season pick off the dead bloom.

All our Rhododendrons are shipped with balls of earth about their roots, which prevent them from drying out, and insure successful growth. They are well budded and will flower this year.

Rhododendron Catawbiense

Rhododendron Catawbiense. This is our native variety, indigenous to the Allegheny Mountains. Perfectly hardy and one of the best of all Rhododendrons. The flowers which are produced in late Spring are of a lilac-purple color.

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Dwarf Rhododendrons

These low-growing plants are splendid for use where a dwarf evergreen shrub is required, and well adapted for planting in the front of beds of larger Rhododendrons or with Azaleas. Their flowers come after other Rhododendrons have gone and when little else is in bloom. On this account alone they ought to be more generally planted.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft..................\$2 00 \$17 50

dense form, with splendid foliage.



150 00

Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

The gorgeous display that this class of plants make in May is known to most persons. The color in the flowers of the different varieties ranges from white through shades of pink to brilliant red and approaches blue in some of the purple tones. We offer for Spring delivery the following varieties. It is possible, however, that early sales may break our assortment, so it is advisable that purchasers name a second choice or simply state the color desired.

Sizes and Prices of Hybrid Rhododendrons Each 10 to 1½ ft.........\$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00 12 50 17 50 110 00

Varieties

Abraham Lincoln. Rosv red. Album Elegans. White. Album grandiflora. White. *Atrosanguineum. Deep red. Boule de Neige. White. *Caractacus. Purplish crimson. Catawbiense alba. White. Candidissima. White. *Charles Bagley. Cherry red. Charles Dickens. Deep scarlet. C. S. Sargent. Red.
Delicatissima. Bluish white.
†*Everestianum. Rosy lilac. †*Edward S. Rand. Scarlet. General Grant. Scarlet. Giganteum. Red. *H. H. Hunnewell, Crimson. †*H. W. Sargent. Crimson. †John Spencer. Violet rose. †Kettledrum. Deep red. *Lady Armstrong. Pale rose. *Lady Claremont. Rosy scarlet. †Minnie. White, chocolate spots. †Mrs. Millner. Crimson. †*Old Port. Wine red. †Parson's Gloriosa. Soft pink. President Lincoln. Reddish purple. *Roseum elegans. Rose. Sefton. Crimson.

Imported English Rhododendrons

This year we have imported from a famous English grower a quantity of these hybrid Rhododendrons. The stock has greater hardihood than other imported plants and will be found best for permanent plantings. The list of varieties that we are able to supply from this imported English stock are marked above with a †*. The varieties marked with a * we have in a 1½ to 2 ft. size; those with a † in a 2 to 2½ ft. grade. Prices of these English Rhododendrons:

| | | | | | | | | 100 | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| *1½ †2 | to 2 to 2½ | ft ft | • • • • • | . \$2 | 00 50 | \$17 22 | 50 50 | \$160 200 | $\frac{00}{00}$ |

Native Rhododendron

Rhododendron Maximum. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. The landscape artist uses them in much the same way that nature does. For covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more attractive. The heavy, glossy green leaves make a magnificent setting for the large, showy flowers.

| | | | |] | Each | 1 | | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|----------------|---------|------|-----|----|------|---|----|------|----|-------|----|
| 2 | to 31/2 | ≨ ft | \$2 | 50 | | | | \$17 | 50 | \$150 | 00 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ | to 5 | ft | 3 | 00 | to | 5 | 00 | 25 | 00 | 175 | 00 |

Yucca Filamentosa: Adam's Needle

In June and July it sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders. Grows well most anywhere and endures dry, sandy soils, where little else will grow.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|------|----|-----|
| Strong plants Large clumps | | | |



Yucca or Adam's Needle. A plant of tropical appearance that flowers in early Summer. It is well adapted for planting in colonies or among shrubbery or perennial borders.





Avenue of Norway Maples at Princeton, N. J., where a quantity of Moon's nursery products are used.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

HADE trees are of universal appreciation and almost as great applicability. They are in demand for both city and country. Certain street trees in Paris and Berlin, for instance, are of world renown, and help to invite to these places many an American traveler. Our cities can be made just as beautiful with your co-operation. The initial cost of trees is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting.

Trees can also be used as a background for other ornamental plantings, as screens for objectionable

views, or closely planted on steep hillsides to prevent erosion.

Of course their value for decorating the lawn must not be overlooked, and in the assortment that follows will be found species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant Autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf growing sorts; in fact, something suitable for "Every Place and Purpose."

All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted, and are prepared for moving. If impractical to visit us and make selection from the various sorts and sizes we will give careful attention to correspondence. We send a booklet, "How to Plant a Tree," with every invoice.

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow we have marked the varieties as follows: (L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity; (M) from 30 to 60 feet; (S) 20 to 30 feet; (D) 10 to 20 feet; (VD) less than 10 feet.

Acer. The Maples

HIS most popular group of shade trees are hardy, vigorous, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf; the Autumn colorings of some varieties are especially brilliant.

The Silver Maple (Acer Dasycarpum) and the Ash-leaved Maple (Acer Negundo) are the most

European Cork Maple

Acer Campestris. European Cork Maple. (M).

Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry ground.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 4 to | 5 ft | \$0 75 | \$ 6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 6 to | 8 ft | 1 25 | 10 00 | 85 00 |
| 8 to | 10 ft. | 1 75 | 15 00 | |

rapid growing; but for permanency the Sugar Maple (Acer Saccharum) and the Norway Maple (Acer Platanoides) are usually preferred. The other varieties are more or less distinct, and each useful in its place.

Vine Maple. ACER CIRCINATUM. (S). A small tree or shrub with round leaves that turn a gorgeous orange and scarlet in Autumn. Fruit rosecolored.

Each 6 to 8 ft.....\$1 75 \$15 00

MOON'S TREES

SILVER MAPLE. ACER DASYCARPUM. (L). A most reliable grower in all sections, and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery undersurface is beautifully displayed.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal\$0 75 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. | \$5 00 | \$45 00 |
| cal | 7 50 10 00 15 00 | 60 00 80 00 125 00 |

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. VAR. WEIRI LACINIATUM. (M). The leaves are cut more deeply than those of its parent, the Silver Maple. It grows more rapidly and is distinguishable by its slender branches, that droop gracefully. A desirable quick-growing lawn tree.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | | |

Red colchicum Maple. ACER LEATUM RUBRUM; syn. COLCHICUM RUBRUM. (M). A rare medium-sized tree that is bright red as the new leaves unfurl. The young twigs are also red and attractive in Winter.

| | | | | | | | | | | Еa | ch | 10 | |
|-------|----|------|---|----|------|-----|------|------|--|------|----|------|----|
| 10 to | 12 | ft., | 2 | to | 21/2 | in. | cal. | | | .\$3 | 00 | \$25 | 00 |
| 12 to | 14 | ft., | 3 | to | 31/2 | in. | cal. | | | . 4 | 00 | 37 | 50 |

Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder. ACER NEGUNDO. (M). A rapid-growing tree of irregular spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the Ash. Grows well in exposed positions, dry and barren soils.

| and barren sons. | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|------|----------------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal | | \$7 50 | \$60 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., | | 15 00 25 00 | 125 00 |

NORWAY MAPLE. ACER PLATANOIDES. (M). A handsome tree, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches, and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees, and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street plantings.

| Each | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|--|-------|-----|---------|----|
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 11/2 in. | | | | |
| cal\$1 50 | \$12 | 50 | \$100 | 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. | | | | |
| cal 1 75 | 15 | 00 | 135 | 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal., 2 00 | 17 | 50 | 160 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 1/4 in. cal., 2 50 | 22 | 50 | 200 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 2½ in. | | | | |
| cal 3 00 | 25 | 00 | 225 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 4 00 | 37 | 50 | 340 | 00 |
| | | | ich | |
| 16 to 30 ft., 4 to 10 in. cal | .\$10 | 001 | to \$50 | 00 |

Crimp-leaved Norway Maple. VAR. CUCUL-LATUM. (M). The leaves are curiously curled.

Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

Purple Maple. VAR. GENEVA. (M). The leaves of this sort are green when they first unfurl, and later turn to red or purple. Similar in growth to the Norway Maple.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| 6 to 8 ft | | |
| 8 to 9 ft | . 2 00 | 17 50 |

Globe Norway Maple. VAR. GLOBOSA. (D). A round-headed form useful for producing formal effects.

| | Ea | ch | 10 | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|------|----|
| 4 to 5 ft., broad specimens | | | | |
| 8 to 10 ft., small heads | . 5 | 00 | \$45 | 00 |

var. pyramidalis nana. (D). An interesting variety, branched to the ground. Slow growth. Pyramidal in outline, presenting a unique appearance.

| | Each |
|-------------|-------------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$ 3 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 10 00 |

Purple Norway Maple. VAR. SCHWEDLERI. (M). The new leaves are red or purplish, and later turn to green. In other respects the tree is similar to the Norway Maple.

Each 10 100

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.,\$2 50 \$20 00 \$190 00 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., 3 50 30 00

A. rubrum. RED OR SCARLET MAPLE. (M). A native species, with fine, rounded head; beautiful red blossoms and fruits in Spring; gorgeous Autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places.

Each 10 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal......\$1 50 \$12 50



A Norway Maple from our nurseries that is growing on the grounds of the State Hospital at Trenton, N. J., photographed about eight years after planting. The splendid stock which we now have will make just such shade or avenue trees as this one.

MOON'S TREES

Sycamore Maple. ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS. (M). A handsome tree that grows quickly, forming a spreading, open head and having large, dark green leaves. Save for the darker color of the leaves its habit and uses are similar to the Norway Maple.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|------|---|------------------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal | | \$10 00 | \$75 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., | | $\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$ | 350 00 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal | | _ | ach s \$10 00 |

Purple Sycamore Maple. VAR. PURPUREA. (M). The undersurface of the leaves is of a decided purple color that blends well with the green uppersurface and makes this variety a very interesting one for lawn planting. It is remarkably attractive when tossed about by the wind, as then the dual coloring of the leaves glisten beautifully.

| | | Each | 10 |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | | .\$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| | to 3 in. cal | | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 | to 4 in. cal | . 10 00 | 75 00 |

Sugar or Rock Maple. ACER SACCHARUM. (L). Much used for shade in lawn or park plantings. It is pyramidal in form and thrives in almost any soil; with age it grows into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. This maple has a brilliant Autumn coloring and is used in solitary or group planting. It makes a handsome avenue tree, and is popular for that purpose.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|------|---------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal., | | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 11/2 in. | | 40 50 | 400.00 |
| cal | | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. | | 4 5 00 | |
| cal | 1 75 | 15 00 | |

Each 18 to 25 ft., 3 to 5 in. cal. specimens, \$8 00 to \$15 00

Siberian Maple. ACER TATARICUM GINNALA. (D). A shrubby tree, with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early Autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects, and splendid for mass and bank plantings. Individually it makes a neat little tree. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 50 | \$3 50 | \$27 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 75 | 6 00 | |



Leaves of the Japanese Maples. 1. Similar in form to the leaves of Acer polymorphum and its variety atropurpureum.
2. Aureum, or the Golden-leaved Japan Maple. 3. Atropurpureum dissectum.

Japanese Maples

Charming and distinctive effects are possible with these choice little trees that have such a variation of foliage. The Autumn tints are striking. Being of small size, the plants may be used where space is limited; especially adapted for planting in front of evergreen borders, in groups for color effects, or individually in prominent places. They are hardy in all but the coldest sections. Transplant easily and are attractive even when quite small.

| Acer Japonicum. | VAR. | FILICIFOLIUM | ı. (D). |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|---------|
| Delicately cut green lear | ves. | Each | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$4 00 | \$35 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$ | 5 00 to \$7 5 | 0 each. |
| var. purpureum. (| D). I | Dark red leav | |

| vai. pui pui cuiii. | (D). Dark | ieu iea | ves. |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| * | | Each | 10 |
| 2½ to 3 ft | | .\$3 00 | \$27 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | . 4 00 | 35 00 |

Green Japanese Maple. ACER POLYMORPHUM. (D). This is the parent of all the following varieties. It is the tallest and as hardy as any. It has bright green foliage in Spring and Summer, and in Fall the leaves are often of different shades, some scarlet, some yellow and some of both shades combined. But, whatever the color is, there is a gorgeous showing. The large specimens we offer will produce splendid immediate effects.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$1 75 | \$15 00 | \$125 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 2 50 | 20 00 | 160 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft., broad specimens | 10 00 | 80 00 | |
| | | | |

8 to 10 ft., broad specimens....\$10 00 to \$15 00 10 to 12 ft., broad specimens.... 15 00 to 25 00



JAPANESE MAPLES-Continued

Acer Polymorphum. VAR. ATROPURPUREUM. (D). This is the red-leaved Japan Maple which is so popular for lawn planting.

| | . 1 | | | | | | | | | | , | | | | Ea | ch | | 10 | |
|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|----|----|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 35 | |

var. atropurpureum dissectum. (VD). Lowspreading habit, blood-red leaves, as deeply and as delicately cut as a fern.

| demeat | Cly | cut | as a . | C1 111 | | | Ea | ch |
|--------|-----|-----|--------|------------|--|--|----|----|
| | | | | specimens. | | | | |

var. aureum. Golden-Leaved Japanese Maple. (VD). A distinct and desirable sort. The only tree with foliage of this color.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 2 to 2½ ft | .\$2 50 | \$22 50 | \$200 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 4 00 | 35 00 | |

var. rosea marginatis. Leaves are margined with delicate pink.

Each 10

var. scolopendifolium rubrum. Red foliage, deeply cut.

2 to 2½ ft....\$2 50 \$20 00

var. versicolor. Leaves curiously tinted with pink and white.

| | | | | | | | | | 100 | CII | 10 | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|---|---|------|-----|------|----|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | , | .\$2 | 50 | \$20 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | ٠ | | . 4 | 00 | 35 | 00 |

Ailanthus

Chinese Sumac, Tree of Heaven. Ailanthus Glandulosa. (M). A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage. It withstands the smoke and gases of city streets. Splendid for seashore planting.

| | | 6 to 8 ft. | | |
|-----|------|----------------------|------|----|
| Ea | ach | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| \$0 | 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 | 00 |
| | 8 to | 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. | cal. | |

1 00 7 50 55 00 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 21/4 in. cal. 1 25 10 00 80 00

Aesculus. Horse Chestnut

Ohio Buckeye. Aesculus Glabra. (M). Large leaves and yellow flowers.

| leaves and yellow nowers. | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|
| • | Ea | ch | 10 | |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal | .\$2 | 00 | \$17 | 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | | | | |

White-flowering Horse Chestnut. Aesculus Hippocastanum. (M). Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage.

| | I | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|---------|---------|
| 6 to *8 ft | \$1 | 25 | \$10 00 | \$80 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 | in. cal., 2 | 00 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½ | in. cal., 2 | 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 | in. cal., 3 | 50 | 30 00 | 250 00 |

Double White-flowering Horse Chestnut. Var. alba flore-pleno. (M). One of the best flowering shade trees.

| | Łа | .ch | 10 | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| 6 to 8 ft | | | | |
| 0 to 10 ft., 1/2 to 2 m. can | . 4 | 00 | 44 0 | U |

Red-flowering Horse Chestnut. AESCULUS CARNEA; syn. RUBICUNDA. (M). Valued principally for the color of its flowers, which vary in tone from scarlet to red.

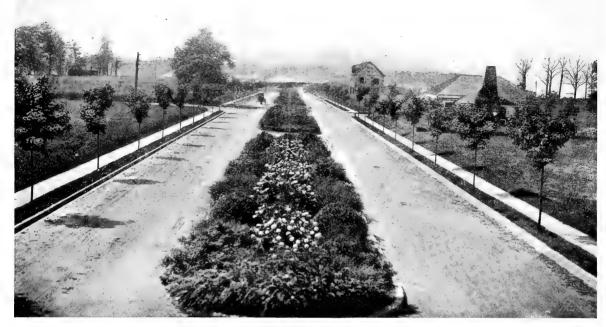
| | Lac | en | 10 | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$2 | 00 | \$17 | 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |

Yellow Buckeye. AESCULUS OCTANDRA; syn. FLAVA. (M). A beautiful tree, producing yellow flowers in long panicles. The leaves are less apt to "brown" during dry Summer weather.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | .\$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal | . 3 00 | 25 00 |



The Horse Chestnut; one of the most showy flowering trees. Its blossoms are borne in great quantities in June and later succeeded by the familiar fruit or horse chestnut. These trees give cooling shade and in other respects are desirable.



A real estate development by Wood, Harmon & Co., at Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y., showing an avenue of trees supplied by us. Note the uniformity of appearance so desired in all street work.

Alnus. Alders

Rapid-growing trees, suitable for moist places as well as upland soils. Are inexpensive and good for mass or screen planting. The catkins produced in early Spring are much admired.

Alnus Cordata. (M). A round-headed tree, with bright Autumn foliage.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | .\$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal | ., 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in, cal | 2 50 | 20 00 | |

European or Common Alder. Alnus Glutinosa. (M). Valuable for producing natural effects and for water-side planting.

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| 14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Speckled Alder. Alnus Incana. (M). Useful for the same purposes as the preceding variety.

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | | \$7 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal | . 1 50 | 12 50 |
| 14 to 16 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | | 17 50 |

Cut-leaved Speckled Alder. Var. Laciniata. (M).

| | Each | 10 |
|---|----------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | | |

Betula. The Birches

THE Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light, airy foliage, and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions, and thrive not only in moist locations but do well even in high, dry or stony places. Are good for natural plantings, also for lawn trees. The white-barked varieties make splendid contrasts when planted in connection with evergreens.

European White Birch. Betula Alba. (M). A quick-growing tree that, after a few years, develops the beautiful white bark so familiar in many land-scapes.

| | Łach | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 1 25 | 10 00 | 80 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |

Pyramidal White Birch. VAR. FASTIGIATA. (M). Of compact, pyramidal habit, with silvery white bark. Very distinct and quite rare.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |

MOON'S TREES

BIRCH—Continued

Betula alba. VAR. LACINIATA PENDULA. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (M). At an early age this tree acquires a very graceful, drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is deeply and delicately cut. Although rather hard to transplant, this tree is worthy of the difficulties experienced in establishing it.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 8 to 10 ft | \$1 50 2 50 | \$12 50 22 50 |

Yellow Birch. Betula Lutea. (L). A shapely, handsome lawn tree, with bronze-colored bark. It is a strong, robust forest native, suited for landscape planting in almost all locations.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal | | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Red Birch. Betula Nigra; syn. Rubra. (L). The familiar Birch with torn and ragged bark that can often be seen along the banks of streams. It is a graceful, moisture-loving tree that should be in all lowland plantings. A native species that is splendid for natural effects.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 7 ft | \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$60 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft | . 1 50 | 10 00 | 80 00 |

Paper or Canoe Birch. Betula Papyrifera. (L). A very ornamental native tree with pendulous branches and creamy white papery bark.

Each 10 100 5 to 6 ft......\$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00

American White Birch. Betula Populifolia. (M). A familiar native forest tree that is very ornamental and valuable for landscape planting.



The Winter aspect of the White Birch is even more remarkable than in Summer, because the striking white bark shows out more conspicuously. Especially does White Birch show to advantage when planted among Evergreens.

Carpinus. Hornbeam

HESE medium-sized trees, resembling the Beech, are valuable for shady places, as undergrowth, or for other natural effects. For formal work they stand close pruning. Both species are remarkably free from attacks of insects.

American Hornbeam. Carpinus Americana; syn. Caroliniana. (S). A bushy tree or shrub, splendidly suited for tall hedges. Will thrive in almost any soil and has good Autumn foliage.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------|--------|----------------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 1 00 | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |

European Hornbeam. Carpinus Betulus (M). A strong, compact grower, with stiff, twiggy branches. The leaves remain on during the Winter, so it is well suited for screens and hedges.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|-----|
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |



The Catalpas

HESE are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showingly in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings.

The Catalpas grow rapidly, giving quick results. As an ornamental flowering tree for midsummer they are unsurpassed.

Indian Bean. CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES. (M).A native of the Southern States. Each 10 6 to 8 ft.....\$1 00 8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal............. 2 00

17 50 var. purpurea. (M). Interesting on account of the color of the margins of the leaf, which during the early part of the season are of a purple tinge.

Each 10 to 12 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal.....\$3 00

Catalpa Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. (D). A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head. It is effective for lawn and terrace decorations. hardy; most distinct and desirable for formal planting.

Heads 12 to 18 in. diameter, tree form......\$1 50 \$100 00 \$12 50 Heads 18 to 24 in. diameter, tree form 2 00 Heads 2 to 2 ½ ft. diameter, 150 00 17 50

tree form..... 3 00 25 00

Tea's Japanese Hybrid Catalpa. CATALPA HY-BRIDA. (M). Large, rapid-growing, hardy tree that is beautiful with abundant flowers in June or July. 10 100 Each 6 to 8 ft.. \$7 50 \$1 00 \$50 00 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 1 50 12 50 90 00

Japanese Catalpa. CATALPA OVATA; syn. KAEMPFERI. (S). Very hardy; holds its leaves a long while. Fragrant white flowers in large panicles.

10 Each 100 ..\$1 00 \$7 50 12 50 \$50.00 8 to 10 ft., 1 ½ to 2 in. cal., 1 50 90.00



Catalpa Bun-gei or Chinese Catalpa. This umbrella-like tree is splendid for formal and distinctive effects.

Western Catalpa. CATALPA SPECIOSA. Especially ornamental in June, when laden with a profusion of white flower panicles. Its strong, quick-growing habit, ability to thrive in dry or moist soils, and its large, handsome leaves make it a desirable tree for lawn planting.

\$50 00 \$1 00 \$7 50 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 1 50 10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 3 00 12 50 90 00

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. NETTLE TREE OR HACK-BERRY. (L). A highly ornamental native tree that is similar to the Elm. Characteristic bunches of little twigs, like birds' nests, are conspicuous among the leafless branches of Winter.

Each \$5 00 \$40 00 \$0.75



This pergola was bare and angular when our suggestions were asked, with the result that in a few short months this foliage effect has been produced. Imagine its even greater attractiveness when the vines grow over it.



Cerasus The Flowering Cherries

N the Spring these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom, which is strung along the branches. All the stories of the regard for cherry blossoms by the Japanese seem probable when one sees one of these little flowering cherry trees as a mass of delicate bloom.

Wild Plum. CERASUS AMERICANA; syn. PRUNUS AMERICANA. (D). April and May. Profusion of white flowers; fruit yellow. Attractive Autumn foliage.

5 to 6 ft......\$1 25 \$10 00

Double White-flowering Cherry. CERASUS AVIUM, VAR. ALBA FLORA PLENA. (M). Numerous white flowers conceal the branches in May. One of the most attractive flowering trees.

Each 10
4 to 6 ft......\$1 50 \$13 50

Japanese Weeping Cherry. CERASUS JAPONICA, VAR. ROSEA PENDULA. (D). Makes a beautiful lawn specimen, and is so small that it can be used in very limited areas. The drooping branches almost meet the ground, and when, in May, they are hung with innumerable delicate pink flowers there is nothing that surpasses it in beauty. At other seasons the foliage is good and the tree altogether sightly.

6 to 8 ft., 2-year heads.......\$2 50 \$20 00

Chinese Pink-flowering Cherry. Cerasus Chinensis Rosea plena. (S). Beautiful pink flowers make this a very ornamental tree for lawn decoration.

European Bird Cherry. CERASUS PADUS; *syn.* PRUNUS PADUS. (S). Drooping racemes of white flowers in Spring; black fruit.

Common Wild Bird, or Pin Cherry. CERASUS PENNSYLVANICA. (M). Suited to rocky, sandy and poor soils. White flowers and bright red fruits that attract birds.

Wild Black Cherry. CERASUS SEROTINA. (M). Its flower racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy and its fruits black. This is one of the most ornamental of our native trees, and deserves more general appreciation.

Each 10 100 6 to 8 ft.\$1 00 \$7 50 \$50 00 8 to 10 ft. 1 50 12 50

Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry. CERASUS JAMES H. VEITCH. (S). Beautiful rose-pink flowers are produced in great profusion during early Spring.

Each 10

5 to 6 ft......\$1 50 \$12 50

O 11 1 11

Cercidiphyllum

The Katsura Tree. Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. (M). A quick-growing Japanese tree of pyramidal outline. Thrives best in a moist location. The leaves when first unfolded are of a purplish color, but it is in Autumn, when the foliage turns with tones of yellow and scarlet, that the tree is most ornamental.

Each 10 100 6 to 8 ft............\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

Cladrastis

Yellow Wood. CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA; syn. VIRGILIA LUTEA. (M). A pretty tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bear drooping racemes of sweet-scented white Wistarialike flowers in June. An uncommon but very attractive tree for lawn decoration.

| | Ea | ch | 10 |
|-------------|-----|----|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1 | 50 | \$12 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 2 | 00 | 15 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | 3 | 00 | 25 00 |

Cornus. Dogwood

HE great drifts of blossoms in the Spring, the healthy foliage, bright green in Summer and brilliant scarlet in Autumn, and the show of red berries give this little tree its deserved popularity. For descriptions of the shrubbery sorts see page 51.

White Dogwood. Cornus Florida. (D). Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white-petaled flowers cover the trees in early Spring. The deep crimson Autumn leaves rival in brilliancy the Scarlet Oak.

Each 10 100 4 to 5 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 50 12 50 6 to 7 ft. 1 75 15 00

Weeping Dogwood. VAR. PENDULA. (D). A weeping form of the preceding, with similar flowers.

Each

4 to 5 ft.....\$2 00

Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood. VAR. RUBRA.

Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood. VAR. RUBRA. (D). Possesses the many good qualities of Cornus Florida, and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 1 75 | 15 00 |



Fagus. The Beeches

THESE are among the most attractive ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The deep, dark red leaves of the purple varieties, the delicately cut foliage of the fern-leaved and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use.

American Beech. Fagus Ferruginea. (L). Our native forest tree with such beautiful gray bark.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ła | .ch | 10 |) |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-----|------|----|
| 5 | to | 6 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | . \$2 | 00 | \$17 | 50 |
| 6 | to | 8 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | . 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 |

European Beech. FAGUS SYLVATICA. (L). A compact, long-lived tree. The foliage is dense and darker green than the American Beech. The dead leaves hang all Winter, and make this one of the very best trees for screens and hedges to shut off unsightly objects. It is also appropriate for individual planting.

| | | | acii | 10 | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|------|----|
| 12 to 14 ft | | \$7 | 50 | \$65 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | [| 12 | 2 50 | 100 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. 14 to 16 ft. | Low-branched | 1.5 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| ì | and bushy | Ì | Eac | h | |
| 16 to 20 ft. | Į j | \$15 (| 00 to | \$25 | 00 |

Fern-leaved Beech. VAR. HETEROPHYLLA. (S). Deep, delicately cut foliage. A splendid lawn specimen.

Weeping Beech. VAR. PENDULA. (M). Beautiful weeping habit.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £a | cn | 10 | |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|------------|----|
| 4 | to | 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | \$1 | 75 | \$ \$15 | 00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |

Purple or Copper Beech. VAR. PURPUREA. (M). The beautiful purple foliage of this variety makes it one of the most ornamental trees for individual planting. Useful for producing color contrasts. Of rather slow growth, but in time develops into fine specimens.

| | | | 100 |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 8 ft. Fine, low branched bushy sto | $\begin{bmatrix} v_{-} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \$1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 \end{cases}$ | 0 \$12 5 0 17 5 | 0 \$100 00 0 150 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft.) bushy sto 8 to 10 ft | | | |
| | | | Each |
| 12 to 20 ft. specimens | | \$12 50 | to \$35 00 |

River's Purple Beech. VAR. RIVERSII. (M). Similar in habit to the preceding, but the foliage is a darker shade of purple and the color is retained all Summer. The best purple-leaved tree for lawn planting.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 4 to 5 ft | . \$2 00 | \$17 50 | \$150 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| 8 to 10 ft | . 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| | | | |

Weeping River's Purple Beech. VAR. RIVERSII PENDULA. (S). A weeping form of the above.

var. tricolor. (S). The leaves are variegated with a pinkish white margin. Very conspicuous in the Spring, and it produces a pleasing effect when grouped with other trees.

Fraxinus. Ash Trees

Quick-growing, inexpensive shade trees that naturally make handsome, symmetrical specimens that are suitable for almost all landscape work.

American White Ash. Fraxinus alba. (L). This grand old native is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....\$1 00 \$7 50 \$50 00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 1 25 10 00 75 00

European Ash. Fraxinus Excelsior. (L). Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger, darker leaves, which remain on the tree late in the Fall. It thrives in moist ground.

Weeping Ash. VAR. PENDULA. (S). An odd tree, with low head of long, horizontal and drooping branches. Makes a unique appearance when planted individually about the lawn.

European Flowering Ash. Fraxinus ornus. (S). A small ornamental tree that bears great masses of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance.

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal. \$1 50 \$12 50 10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 3 50 30 00

Ginkgo

See Salisburia, page 41.

Gymnocladus. Coffee Tree

Kentucky Coffee Tree. Gymnocladus Canadensis. (M). A clean, stout shade tree desirable for street and lawn planting. Its odd, tropical-looking foliage is handsome and graceful. It seems immune from disease, and in Winter the blunt, twigless branches give it an individuality which is all its own.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | | | |

MOON'S TREES



A sample of our big, bushy European Beech, Fagus Sylvatica. We have hundreds of such specimens. They are suitable for individual planting or because of the fact that the leaves, after turning brown in Autumn, cling fast until new ones come in Spring. This Beech is just about as efficient for screening purposes the year round as Evergreens, and it is less costly.

Gleditschia. Locusts

See also Robinia, page 41.

Honey Locust. GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHUS. (M). A hardy native tree with strong thorns. Its neat, attractive habit suits it for lawn planting, and its ability to withstand shearing enables it to be used for strong hedges. Each 10 100 . . \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00 . 1 00 7 50 50.00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 1 50 75 00 12 50

Thornless Honey Locust. VAR. INERMIS. (M). A variety similar to the above excepting it does not have thorns. Each 10 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. \$1 00 \$7 50 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal. 1 50 12 50

Liquidambar. Sweet Gum

Sweet Gum. Liquidambar Stryaciflua. (M). A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height; has a narrow, pyramidal head; is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. Characterized by its corky bark and star-shaped leaves, both of which are different from most other trees and very ornamental. In Autumn its foliage varies from bright red to the darkest crimson.

Juglans. The Walnuts

| White Walnut, or Butternut. | Juc | LANS CIN- |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| EREA. (M) . | | n 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft | | |
| 8 to 10 ft | . 1 5 | 50 12 50 |

Black Walnut. JUGLANS NIGRA. (M). Our native walnut, which develops into a beautiful tree for lawn and park planting.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------|-------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to | 6 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| 6 to | 8 ft | . 1 25 | 10 00 | 75 00 |
| 8 to | 10 ft | . 1 75 | 15 00 | |

English Walnut. JUGLANS REGIA. (M).

Each 10 100

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

5 to 6 ft. 1.50 12.50

Japanese Walnut. Juglans Sieboldiana. (M). Bears edible nuts, and is also valuable for ornamental plantings. Each 10 8 to 10 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal........\$2 00 \$17 50

Koelreuteria

Varnish Tree. Koelreuteria Paniculata. (S). A tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Grows easily almost anywhere.

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 8 to 10 ft. \$2 50 20 00

Larix. Larch

European Larch. Larix Europaea; syn. Larix Decidua. (L). A quick-growing tree, with light green, needle-like leaves in very early Spring. In the Fall they turn yellow.

Japanese Larch. Larix Leptolepsis. (M). The Larch produces an effect different from other trees and is pleasing on any lawn.

6 to 8 ft. Each 10 100 \$1.75\$15.00

8 to 10 ft. 2.00 17.50\$150.00

Liriodendron. Tulip Poplar

Tulip Tree, or Tulip Poplar. Li-RIODENDRON TULIP-IFERA. (L). A grand native tree of rapid growth that does well in most soils. Has clean, smooth bark and spreading branches. The foliage is dark green, glossy and dense. It flowers freely in June, producing numerous creamy yellow, fragrant, tulip - like flowers.



Liquidambar: Sweet Gum.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$60 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. | , 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. | , 2 50 | 20 00 | |



The Magnolias

HEIR lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups their Spring inflorescence is grand beyond description; as lawn specimens or against an evergreen foil their large, glossy foliage and shapely outline make them beautiful anywhere. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in Spring to insure best results.

American Magnolias

Cucumber Tree. Magnolia Acuminata. (M). A symmetrical lawn or avenue tree with handsome foliage. Yellowish green flowers in June and scarlet, cucumber-shaped seed-vessels later.

| | Εa | ach | 10 | 0 |
|---|------|-----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | .\$1 | 50 | \$12 | 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal | . 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | . 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 |

Sweet Bay. Magnolia Glauca. (S). The native Sweet Bay of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy, laurel-like leaves remain green until late in the Fall.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$1 00 | \$ 7 50 | \$70 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |

Magnolia Tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. (M). Bright, shining leaves, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, with flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June.

| | \mathbf{E}_{i} | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----|------|----|---------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 | 50 | \$12 | 50 | \$100 (| 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 11/2 in | 1. | | | | | |
| cal | . 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | | |

Oriental Species of Magnolia and Their Hybrids

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier, more profusely, and begin to flower when quite young. We recommend Spring planting for all Magnolias.

Magnolia alba superba. (S). Beautiful white flowers. This variety is easier to raise than the more expensive white-flowering variety "conspicua," which it closely resembles, so we are using it in preference to the other, which we still have, however.

| | Eacn | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$2 00 | \$17 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Chinese White Magnolia. Magnolia Conspicua; *syn.* Yulan. (S). Very attractive, fragrant flowers.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |

Magnolia hypoleuca. (M). A tall tree with leaves 10 to 14 inches long, silvery on their undersurface. Cup-shaped, fragrant flowers in May and June that are 6 to 7 inches across. Partially hardy in New England. Splendid for warmer localities.

| | Dati |
|-----------|-------------|
| 4 to 5 ft | .\$2 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 3 00 |

Magnolia Kobus. Thurber's Magnolia. (S). One of the hardiest kinds. It has an even, symmetrical development, branching from the ground, and splendid, shining green leaves that are attractive all the season. In May fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of most kinds.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | | \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$60 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | X | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. { | Very bushy, fine stock | 3 00 | 27 50 | |
| 6 to 7 ft. | mic stock | 4 00 | 37 50 | |
| 7 to 8 ft. | | 5 00 | 47 50 | |
| 8 to 10 ft. \ | | J 7 50 | 70 00 | |

Lenne's Magnolia. Magnolia Lenneii. (S). This remarkable tree blooms in May, and frequently again in late Summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower, and makes a grand display when in flower.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft | .\$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 6 00 | 50 00 |

Magnolia purpurea; syn. obovata. (VD). A late flowering sort of bushy habit, with deep purple flowers

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | | ., |

Soulange's Pink Magnolia. MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. (S). Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. The large purple and white flowers are a familiar and gorgeous sight in Springtime, and attractive everywhere.

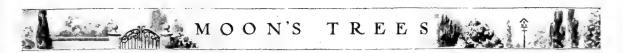
var. Alexandrina. (S). Blooms a few days earlier, otherwise similar to the above.

Magnolia Speciosa. (S). Flowers a little smaller and later than M. Soulangeana, otherwise the same.

| | | | Each | 10 |
|--------|--------------|------|-------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 | $ft\dots \\$ | | .\$3 50 | \$32 50 |

Hall's Japanese Magnolia. Magnolia Stellata; syn. Halleana. (VD). Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than other varieties and its semidouble white star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant. Its many splendid qualities adapt it for specimen planting where a small tree is required.

| | Eac | ch | 10 | |
|-----------|-----|----|------|----|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$3 | 50 | \$32 | 50 |



Morus. Mulberries

Birds are attracted by the sweet fruits of these small but quickly growing ornamental trees.

White Mulberry. MORUS ALBA. (S). This is the tree which has been cultivated from time immemorial for feeding silkworms.

Russian Mulberry. VAR. TATARICA. (S). A quite hardy, low-growing tree that bears quantities of fruit which attract the birds.

| | | Each | 16 |
|---------|------|---------|--------|
| 6 to 8 | 3 ft | .\$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 |) ft | 2 00 | 15 00 |

Teas, Weeping Mulberry. VAR. TATARICA PENDULA. (D). Requires but two or three years to develop into a handsome, weeping tree that will ornament any lawn. The pendulous branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. One of the best weeping trees in cultivation.

4 to 5 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads.......\$1 50 \$12 50 Medium specimens, 2 to 3 ft. spread, 3 50

Each
Large specimens 3 to 6 ft. spread. \$\\$4 00 to \$\\$8 00

Morus Rubra. VAR. NEW AMERICAN. (S). An improved variety of garden origin. The black fruits are borne profusely and are very sweet.

 Morus Rubra. VAR. DOWNING EVERBEARING. (S). Valued principally for its edible fruits, which are quite large and borne in great profusion.

Oxydendrum

Oxydendrum arborea; syn. Andromeda arborea. Sorrell Tree or Sour-wood. (S). A very ornamental little tree, with handsome foliage that turns a brilliant crimson in Autumn. Panicles of small white flowers, resembling those of Lily-of-the-Valley, are borne in July.

| | | 10 |
|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$1 5 | 0 \$12 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 2 0 | 0 17 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 3 0 | 0 25 00 |

Persica. Flowering Peaches

Little trees that wrap themselves in rich clouds of fragrant bloom in early Spring. They mature rapidly and resemble the fruit-bearing peach.

 Double White-flowering Peach.
 PERSICA VULGARIS, VAR. ALBA PLENA. (D).

 Each
 10

 5 to 6 ft...
 \$1 00
 \$7 50

 Double Red-flowering
 Peach. VAR.
 SAN-GUINEA PLENA.

 4 to 5 ft.
 57 50



A planting of Moon's trees and shrubbery on a small suburban lawn. This stock cost \$80.00 and was planted in November, 1910, and photographed Summer, 1911. No improvement of similar amount that the owner has made to his property gives as much enjoyment and adds so much to the value of it.



Phellodendron

Chinese Cork Tree. PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE. (M). A tropical-looking tree, with long, pinnate foliage, similar to that of an Ailanthus. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, grows rapidly when young, forms a low, round head. Withstands heat and drought.

| | Ea | ıch | 10 |) | 100 | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 6 to 7 ft | . \$1 | 00 | \$7 | 50 | \$50 | 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal | . 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | 75 | 00 |

Platanus. Plane or Buttonwood

Buttonwood. Platanus occidentalis. (L). Our native variety that develops into a lofty tree with massive branches. The attractive white bark of old trees is very conspicuous in Winter land-scapes.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1 | 25 \$10 00 | \$75 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 1 | 1/2 in. cal., 1 | 50 12 50 | |

Oriental Plane. PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. (L). The Plane is among our tallest trees; grows rapidly into massive proportions; is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns; does well in most soils; withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities, and thrives near the seashore.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | stock | \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to | gt | 1 05 | 10.00 | 75 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to | ted | 1 25 | 10 00 | 75 00 |
| 13/4 in. cal | Straight, well-rooted, transplanted | 1 50 | 12 50 | 95 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to | ans | 2.00 | 17 50 | 150.00 |
| 2 in. cal 12 to 14 ft., 13⁄4 to | / = / | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 2 in. cal |) ste | 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to | 1 4 | 2.00 | 25 00 | 225 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal 12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to | l še l | 3 00 | 25 00 | 225 00 |
| 3 in. cal | ht, | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 | aig | | | |
| in cal | Str / | 7 50 | 50 00 Ea | ah. |
| 20 to 30 ft., 4 to 7 | | | | |
| in. cal | | | \$12 50 to | \$60.00 |



One of our 12 to 14 ft. Oriental Planes that was 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter of trunk produced this result the second season after planting. We have thousands of trees that will give as good results. Prices and sizes opposite.

Paulownia

Empress Tree. Paulownia Imperalis. (M). This is an odd-looking tree, with immense leaves that often measure 18 inches across, and in June bears long panicles of purplish flowers. Odd and desirable for decorative effects.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 3 to 4 in, cal | . 2 00 | |



An avenue of Plane trees at Roebling, N. J., supplied by us Fall of 1910 and photographed Summer, 1912. Such quick effects and splendid growth are easily possible with the thousands of vigorous trees that we offer.



Populus. The Poplars

HESE trees grow rapidly, are quickly effective and inexpensive. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand well the smoke of cities. Where quick shade or temporary effects are desired Poplars are a good tree to use. The narrow-growing, upright-branched sorts are favorites in architectural arrangements and for tall screens where there is little ground space allotted.

Populus alba. VAR. BOLLEANA. BOLL'S POPLAR. (M). In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath. Useful for the same purposes.

| | 130011 | 20 | 100 |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$55 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | . 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| 12 to 14 ft | . 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 14 to 16 ft | . 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| 20 to 30 ft., 4 to 6 in. cal | \$10 00 | to \$20 | 00 each. |

Carolina Poplar. Populus Monilifera; syn. Deltoides. (M). The heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities and for quick effects about new buildings.

| | Eacn | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in cal., | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in cal., | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in cal., | | | 100 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in cal., | 2 50 | 20 00 | |

Lombardy Poplar. Populus Nigra, var. Fas-TIGIATA; syn. P. ITALICA NIGRA. (L). A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen. Especially valued for formal effects. Each 10 100 8 to 10 ft...\$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00 8 to 10 it.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.

14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal.

3½ in. cal. 1 50 12 50 85 00 2 00 15 00 115 00 135 00 16 to 18 ft..... 4 00 35 00

 Populus trichocarpa. (M). A rapid-growing variety, with heavy, glossy leaves that have a silvery undersurface.

Each 10

16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal............\$4 00 \$35 00

Pyrus. Flowering Crab Apple

Hardy little flowering trees that bloom abundantly in Spring. The fragrant flowers are chaste and beautiful.

Parkman's Double-flowering Crab. Pyrus Floribunda, var. Parkmani. (D). A beautiful little tree, to be planted singly or in clusters about the lawn. At the close of April it sends forth clusters of dark rose-colored buds that open into beautiful little rosy white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |

Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. Pyrus Ioensis, var. Bechtelii. (S). Bears masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ed | .CI | ī | 10 | | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|---|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | . 5 | \$0 | 7 | 5 | \$6 | 00 | i |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 50 | |

var. Scheideckeri.
Pinkish flowers, yellow fruit.
Each 10
2 to 3 ft...\$0 75 \$6 00

Pyrus Toringo. (D). White or blush flowers, followed by yellow fruit. Good Autumn foliage.

| | Ea | ch | 10 | |
|------------|-----|----|------|----|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1 | 75 | \$15 | 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 |



Lombardy Poplars make quickly effective high screens against objectionable views. Their tall, slender habit lends a distinctive character to any landscape.



A Lombardy Poplar, photographed at our Nursery.



Quercus. The Oaks

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks."

HESE grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow so slowly as it is often supposed. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant Autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon.

White Oak. QUERCUS ALBA. (L). A well-known, grand old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in most any soil. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age. Well adapted for lawn and park plantings, or for avenue use.

| | Eacn | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal | 10 00 | 80 00 |

Swamp White Oak. QUERCUS BICOLOR. (L). Thrives well in either wet or dry ground. It is one of the best-growing and most desirable Oaks in cultivation.

| cultivation. | F | Each | | 10 | , |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$: | 1 75 | 5 | \$15 | 00 |
| | | E | ach | | |
| 12 to 20 ft., 3 to 6 in cal\$ | 10 | 00 | to | \$35 | 00 |
| | | | | | |

Scarlet Oak. QUERCUS COCCINEA. (L). Valued for the sparkling red of its Autumn foliage.

Each 10 100

| 5 to 6 ft | . \$1 50 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 ft | | | |

Mossy Cup Oak. Quercus Macrocarpa. (M). Of massive open growth, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed as with gray moss. Among the noblest of all species.

|] | Εa | ach | 1 | 0 | | 100 |) |
|---|----|-----|------|----|------|-----|----|
| 6 to 8 ft\$1 | Ĺ | 75 | \$15 | 00 | \$1 | 125 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | | | | | | | |
| cal | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | | | |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 2 | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 | | | |
| | | | | E | Each | | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal | | | \$4 | 00 | to | \$7 | 50 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal | | | 12 | 50 | to | 25 | 00 |
| | | | | | | | |

Pin Oak. QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. (M). It is the most popular of all Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues, and withstands well the unnatural conditions of our cities. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the Fall.

| Eacl | h 1 | .0 | 100 |
|---|--------|----------|--------------|
| 6 to 8 ft\$1 50 | 0 \$13 | 50 \$1 | 25 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | 0 17 | FO 1 | 50 00 |
| cal | 0 17 | 50 1 | 50 00 |
| cal | | 50 2 | 00 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal., 3 00 | 0 25 | 00 2 | 35 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2 ½ in. cal., 3 50 | | 00 | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 ½ to 3 in. cal., 5 00 | | 00 | |
| | | Each | |
| 16 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal | \$10 | 00 to \$ | 20 00 |
| 20 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in. cal | | | |

Shingle Oak. QUERCUS IMBRICARIA. (L). Interesting on account of its oblong leaves.

| | Ea | ich | 10 | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | .\$2 | 00 | \$17 | 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal | | | | |

Chestnut Oak

Quercus Prinus. (M). One of the quickest growing Oaks, forming a broad, open tree. Distinctive because the leaves so closely resemble those of a Chestnut. It is worthy of more general use for lawn and park planting because of its imposing and stately dignity. Also it is splendidly suited for street and avenue use.

| | | | Ea | ch | 10 | |
|-------------------|---------------|------|-----|----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | | | \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 | to 1½ in. cal | | 1 | 50 | 13 | 50 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 | to 4 in. cal | | 5 | 00 | 45 | 00 |
| 18 to 20 ft., 4 | to 5 in. cal | | 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 |



A young Chestnut Oak from our nurseries shortly after being planted out.

MOON'S TREES

English Oak. QUERCUS ROBUR; syn. PEDUNCULATA. (L). A spreading, long-lived tree, with leaves that are dark green and smaller than those of our native species. Well adapted for lawn and public grounds.

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal | 5 00 | $40 \ 00$ |
| 18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| | | |

Pyramidal Oak. VAR. FASTIGIATA. (M). A narrow, columnar tree of compact habit. Splendid for formal planting. The leaves remain green until long after frost and adhere persistently to the branches almost all Winter.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| 5 to 6 ft | | |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 2 50 | 20 00 |

Black Oak. QUERCUS VELUTINA; syn. TINCTORIA. (L). A native variety which develops into a handsome tree for lawn planting.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$1 50 | \$12 50 | \$100 00 |

Red Oak. Quercus Rubra. (M). A large native tree, with deeply cut, bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In Autumn the foliage turns a rich purplish crimson that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft | .\$1 00 | \$8 50 | \$70 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | . 1 50 | 13 50 | 125 00 |

Robinia

Rose Acacia. ROBINIA HISPIDA. (VD). Panicles of rose-colored flowers in May.

Each 10

Black Locust. Robinia Pseudoacacia. (M). A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. The timber is so durable that it is valued for commercial purposes.

| 0 . 40 6 . 4-4 . 4-4 . | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal | .\$1 00 , 1 25 | 10 00 | 75 00 |

Salisburia. Ginkgo

Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree. Salisburia Adiantifolia. (M). This tree is remarkable as

a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern; but its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds.

Each 10 100 6 to 8 ft. . \$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal....... 1 50 12 50 100 00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal........ 2 00 17 50 135 00

In the back part of the catalog will be found a list of plants which we have in stock, but for want of room are not listed here.



Black Locust. The flowers of this tree are very showy and fragrant in June. The tree grows quickly and the wood is exceptionally durable.





A screen planting of Weeping Willows, furnished by us, that has within six years produced an effective shield against these farm buildings. Either the common Weeping Willow, variety Babylonica, or the Thurlow's Weeping Willow, both listed on page 42, will produce results like this. For waterside planting and for individual use Willows have long been used, but for screen purposes, even on upland soil, they are now being more generally employed.

Salix. The Willows

ARGE family which embraces varied forms and includes some of our most common and ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and water-ways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden-barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in Winter, when the leaves have left their brilliant branches.

Salix alba; syn. regalis. (M). Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender, light gray branches and narrow, silvery gray leaves.

Weeping Willow. SALIX BABYLONICA. (M). This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places.

Ring-leaved Willow. VAR. ANNULARIS. (M). It possesses the same weeping habit as the S. Babylonica. The leaves are darker green and curl exactly like a ram's horn. A desirable, attractive and interesting tree.

Goat or Pussy Willow. Salix Caprea. (S). A quick-growing shrubby tree which is pretty in the first warm days of Spring, with a multitude of small, fur-like catkins along its branches. Good for planting in moist soils or for producing natural effects.

| | Ea | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft | . \$0 | 75 | \$6 | 00 | \$40 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | . 1 | 00 - | 7 | 50 | 60 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., tree form | . 2 . | 50 | 20 | 00 | | |
| 12 to 14 ft., bush form. | . 3 . | 50 | 30 | 00 | | |

Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Salix Elegantissima. (M). In our nurseries, where we have had opportunity to observe all of these Willows, we find this variety the strongest, most vigorous grower. In general appearance it is almost identical with the well-known Weeping Willow.

| e e | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | | | |
| cal | . \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., | 1 25 | 10 00 | 70 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal., | 1 50 | 12 50 | 90 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., | 2 00 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., | 3 00 | 22 50 | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., | , 5 00 | $40\ 00$ | |
| | | | |

Rosemary Willow. Salix Incana; syn. Rosmarinifolia. (D). A small, round-headed tree with long, slender branches. Narrow leaves that are silvery white beneath. An attractive tree for planting on large lawns.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft\$ | 0 50 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 75 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft., by 5 to 6 ft., | | | |
| bush form | $4\ 00$ | 35 00 | |

Bay or Laurel-leaved Willow. Salix Pentandra. (S). Has broad, dark green, glossy leaves that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A strong grower at the seashore, along water-edges or on high ground.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft | . \$0 50 | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft | | | |

MOON'S TREES





Russian Yellow-barked Willow. SALIX RUSSIAN. (S). Strong, hardy grower, with golden twigs, tinted with red at the ends.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 50 | 22 50 |

Golden-barked Willow. SALIX VITELLINA, VAR. AUREA. (S). Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves; brilliant golden bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of Winter.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 50 | 3 50 | |

Weeping Golden-barked Willow. VAR. AUREA PENDULA. (M). The bright golden branches of this Willow weep gracefully in long, swaying lengths. It grows rapidly in low or upland places, and endures abuse or neglect. It is rare, but so desirable that we urge its more general use.

| | Łach | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal | | | \$55 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal | | | |

Bronze-barked Willow. VAR. BRITZENSIS. (S). Interesting on account of the color of the bark, which makes it valuable for producing color contrasts.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft | \$0.50 | \$3.50 | \$22.50 |

var. glauca. (D). It has slender branches, and small, narrow green leaves that are silvery beneath. The bark is slate-gray. A good tree or large bush for moist places and water-side plantings.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft | .\$0 50 | \$3 50 | \$22 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft | . 65 | 5 50 | 45 00 |

Sorbus. Mountain Ash

Mountain Ash. Sorbus (Pyrus) Aucuparia. (S). A tree of neat habit, with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded in July by showy clusters of orange-red berries that hold a long time.

| • | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft | 1 75 | 15 00 |

Weeping Mountain Ash. VAR. PENDULA. (D). Foliage similar to the above, but the habit remarkable for its odd, contorted branches.

| | E | acn |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| 6 ft. stems, small heads | .\$2 | 50 |
| 6 to 7 ft. stems, large heads | . 5 | 00 |

Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. VAR. QUERCIFOLIA; syn. HYBRIDA. (M). Flowers and fruit like those of the European Ash. Leaves shaped like those of an Oak.

| | | L | 201011 |
|--|---------------|--------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 ¹ / ₂ | to 2 in. cal. | \$ | 2 50 |

For general planting, shade trees between the sizes of 13/4 to 3 in. caliper are most satisfactory.



The fur-like catkins of the Goat or Pussy Willow which are among the earliest to show forth in the Spring. See prices on opposite page.

Sophora

Japanese Pagoda Tree. SOPHORA JAPONICA. (M). Small, shining green leaves. In August, when there are few other flowers, this is showy with clusters of creamy white bloom. The wood of young twigs is olive-green.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 1 00 | 7 50 | |

Weeping Pagoda Tree. VAR. PENDULA. (D). An interesting weeping tree that after a few years develops into a beautiful specimen.

| | Each |
|-----------|------------|
| 4 to 6 ft | \$2 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 3 50 |



Tilia. The Linden or Lime

American Linden, or Basswood. Tilia Americana. (M). A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad, open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In Spring it has small, yellow flowers that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. | | |
| cal\$2 50 | \$22 5 | 0 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 3 50 | 30 0 | 0 \$250 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal 5 00 | 45 0 | 0 400 00 |
| 16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal10 00 | 75 0 | 0 600 00 |
| | | Each |
| 20 to 25 ft 5 to 6 in cal | \$12.5 | 0 to \$25,00 |

Silver-leaved Linden. TILIA ARGENTEA; syn. Tomentosa. (M). The silvery white leaves glisten in the sunlight, and contrast beautifully with other trees.

Each 10 100 6 to 8 ft............\$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

Weeping Silver-leaved Linden. VAR. PENDULA. (S). A weeping form of the above.

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. . . . \$5 00

The American Linden (Tilia Americana) is popular for almost all purposes. Our 14 to 16 ft. trees, listed on this page, will give at once results shown here.

European Linden. TILIA VULGARIS. (M). Develop into symmetrical trees that are splendid for lawn, park or street planting. Thrive best in deep, loamy soils. Each 10 100 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.

cal......\$1 75 \$15 00 \$125 00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., 2 50 22 50 200 00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 4 00 35 00 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., 7 50 50 00

var. rubra. (M). A symmetrical, compact tree, with heart-shaped leaves and red-barked twigs. Familiar in foreign landscapes, and perfectly adapted to our own climate. Useful for the same purposes as the preceding variety.

| | Εa | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 | |
|---|-----|----|------|----|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft, | \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 | \$75 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | | | | | | |
| cal | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. | | | | | | |
| cal. | | | 15 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal., | | | 20 | 00 | 175 | 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., | | | 25 | 00 | 225 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. cal., | | | 40 | 00 | 300 | 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., | 7 | 50 | 50 | 00 | 400 | 00 |
| | | | | | | |

Crimean Linden. TILIA DASYSTYLA. (M). Dark, glossy leaves. In Winter the young twigs are attractive with bright green bark, distinct and desirable.

8 to 10 ft., 1 ½ to 1 ¾ in. cal., \$1 50 \$13 50 10 to 12 ft., 1 ¾ to 2 in. cal., 2 00 17 50 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 ½ in. cal., 3 00 27 50

Broad-leaved European Linden.
TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS. (M). The head of
this tree is not so open as that of the
American species; leaves the same size,
but rough. The small flowers open at
least a week earlier in Spring. In other
respects it possesses characteristics similar
to all Lindens.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|----|
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 t | | | | |
| 2½ in. cal | \$2 25 | \$20 00 | | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 2 ½ | to to | | | |
| 3 in. cal | | 30 00 | | |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 to | | | | |
| 4 in. cal | 5 00 | 45 00 | \$400 | 00 |
| 18 to 20 ft., 4 to | | | | |
| 5 in. cal | 10 00 | 75 00 | | |

Cut-leaved European Linden. VAR. LACINI-ATA. (S). An interesting variety, well suited for group planting.

Taxodium. Bald Cypress

Deciduous, or Bald Cypress. TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. (L). Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful, when in full leaf, with its fleecy, light green, cheerful foliage. It is a remarkably tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline, that is popular for ornamental specimens and formal planting.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 75 | | |
| | 1 00 | | # |
| 5 to 6 ft | 1 50 | 12 50 | 90 00 |



Ulmus. The Elms

N landscape planting the Elm is generally useful. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread into graceful arches that support a drooping canopy of foliage. The shade is not so dense as to interfere with a good sod underneath. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable feature in street trees. It is extensively used for wide lawns, parks or public grounds.

American Elm. ULMUS AMERICANA. (L). This familiar tree, which arches many New England streets, grows well in other sections. Its rapid growth and especial grace make it unsurpassed for urban and suburban planting.

| 6 to 8 ft | Each | 10 \$7 50 | 100 \$50 00 |
|---|---------|--------------|----------------|
| 0 4- 10 ft 1 T/ 4- | . 91 00 | φ1 50 | \$30 00 |
| 1 ½ in. cal / 🖁 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 75 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft 11/1 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 95 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 134) and to 2 in. cal | 2 00 | 16 00 | 135 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in cal | 2 25 | 20 00 | 160 00 |
| to 12 ft., 1/2 to 13/4 in. cal. 10 to 12 ft., 13/4 to 2 in. cal 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 21/4 in cal 12 to 14 ft., 2 1/4 to 21/2 in. cal 14 to 16 ft., 2 1/2 to | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | 3 50 | 30 00 | 250 00 |
| | | I | Each |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 to 5 in. cal. | | \$10 00 | to \$15 00 |
| 18 to 25 ft., 5 to 8 in. cal. | | 20 00 | to 60 00 |

English Elm. Ulmus Campestris. (L). Equally fine and imposing, and is just as useful as our native variety. Holds its leaves a longer time than the American sort.

| 1: | acii | 1 | U | 100 | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|----|
| 6 to 8 ft\$1 | 00 | \$8 | 50 | \$70 | 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 11/2 in. | | | | | |
| cal 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., 1 | 75 | 15 | 00 | | |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 | | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., 3 | 50 | 30 | 00 | | |
| | | | Eacl | h | |
| 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal | | \$5 (| 00 to | \$10 | 00 |
| 16 to 25 ft., 5 to 8 in. cal | | 12 . | 50 to | 40 | 00 |

Broad-leaved English Elm. VAR. LATIFOLIA. This variety has large, dark green leaves. It grows rather quickly and makes a splendid tree for decorating lawns, parks or public grounds. The foliage remains until late Autumn.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--|--|
| 6 to 8 ft | .\$1 00 | \$8 50 | \$70 00 | | |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal | | | | | |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal | ., 2 00 | 15 00 | 135 00 | | |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal | ., 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 | | |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in, cal | | | | | |

Monumental Elm. VAR. MONUMENTALIS. (M). Leaves similar to the better known English Elm, and not so likely to be attacked by insects as our native Elm. The stock we offer has been grafted, is pyramidal in outline and will make splendid formal effects.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal | .\$5 00 | |
| 16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in, cal | . 7 50 | \$60 00 |

U. scabra. VAR. DOVAEI. (M). Upright and vigorous grower, similar to the English Elm.

| | | | Ea | ıch | 10 |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 10 to 12 ft., | 1½ to | 2 in. | cal\$1 | 75 \$ | 15 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft., | 2 to | 2½ in. | cal 2 | 25 | 20 00 |

Huntingdon Elm. Ulmus Scabra, Var. Huntingdoni. (L). Clean, smooth bark; erect, stately habit. Not as subject to attacks of insects as some kinds. Develops into a beautiful specimen.

Camperdown or Weeping Elm. VAR. PENDULA. Its branches grow outward and downward in odd, interesting forms. Beautiful as a specimen on any lawn.

5 ft. stems, 3 to 4 ft. spread....\$4 00

5 ft. stems, 4 to 6 ft. spread..... 5 00 to \$10 00



A young American Elm. We have thousands of these trees in sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter that will make fine avenue or lawn trees.





A planting of shrubbery which illustrates how ornamental these plants are when properly arranged. In this instance they also give the house a little seclusion from the public street, and make it much more cozy and home-like than it otherwise would have been.

Deciduous Shrubs

HETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. They will acceptably cover slopes difficult and expensive to decorate otherwise. Groups of shade trees graded down to the ground with shrubbery may improve appearances, especially when the old trees have killed the grass beneath them. Shrubbery borders to lawns and as frames to glades through the grounds are very effective. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers.

The rich green of the Summer foliage plays a greater part in landscape effect than is often realized; while the bright Autumn colors of leaves and berries are very showy. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone, the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to

the monotony of Winter.

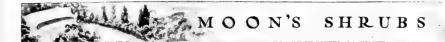
The snow-covered twigs in Winter are interesting and more pleasing than the bare graves of tender plants. In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all of these purposes. The possibilities of effective combinations are unlimited.

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species. Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet, (M); from 6 to 8 feet, (S); 3 to 6 feet, (D); and 3 feet and below, (VD).

Aesculus

Aesculus parviflora; syn. Pavia macrostachya. DWARF HORSE CHESTNUT. (L). July. Develops into a broad, large shrub of great beauty.

Amelanchier





Amelanchier vulgaris. European Service Berry, or Juneberry. (M). April. Racemes of small white flowers, followed by blue-black berries. Well suited for wild and natural effects. Each 10

Amorpha

Amorpha canescens. Lead Plant. (D). June. Blue flowers in dense terminal panicles. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position. Interesting in any Each planting of shrubbery. 10

A. fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. (L). Terminal panicles of pretty, odd and attractive bluish purple Each 10 flowers in July. 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

Amygdalus: Almonds

Amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (S). Erect, slender branches, covered in May with small, very double and fragrant white flowers.

| | Each | 10 |
|--|------|----|
| | ** | 41 |

| var. Almond. | | flo | re | p | le | n | 0. | , | F | RED-1 | FLOV | VERI | NG |
|--------------|-----|------|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|-------|------|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | ` ' | | | | | | | | | | | \$3 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 4 | 00 |

Andromeda

Andromeda Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. (VD). A neat little plant, valuable in shady places or in the front of the shrubbery border. In early Spring it is fragrant with small, waxy white Each

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. Chinese Angelica Tree. (L). The leaves present a tropical effect, but the plant is quite hardy. Suited for producing natural effects. Each

5 to 6 ft......\$0 60 \$5 00

A. Pentaphylla; syn. Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. (M). Splendid for rocky banks, slopes and mass plantings. Slender, prickly branches. Shiny green leaves. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late Autumn.

Each 10 3 to 4 ft., bushy.......\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 3 50

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (L). A native with stout, thorny branches. Leaves 1 to 3 feet long. Very ornamental, but odd. Enormous panicles of white flowers in August.

10 4 to 6 ft......\$0 50 \$4 00

Azaleas

Among the most gorgeous and best-flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all land-scape work, and can be employed in bedding or massing, and particularly in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias, or wherever a nat-ural effect is desired. The native kinds grow well in heavy, moist soil; all are partial to shady places. After the flowering season is over remove the seed-pods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea amoena. The handsome little evergreen variety, which is fully described and listed among "Evergreen Shrubs" on page 21. This variety is also very suitable to associate with Deciduous Shrubs in beds and borders.

A. arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea. (M). Flowers white, tinged with rose and very fragrant. A good native variety.

1½ to 2 ft......\$1 00 \$7 50

A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. (S). May and June. Almost scentless, but gorgeous, with a multitude of large orange-yellow or fiery red flowers, that last a long time.



Flowers of Chinese Azalea (A. mollis). Practically the only difference between varieties is the color of their bloom. Their gorgeous flowers are scarcely surpassed by any other shrub.

A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. (D). This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of color in shades of red, yellow and white.

Each

Standards.

var. Anthony Koster. (D). Peautiful yellow flowers. 1 ach

var. J. C. Van Tol. (D). One of the best redflowering varieties. - Each 10





A. pontica. GHENT AZALEA. (D). April. This species is unequaled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to A. Mollis; the flowers not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. An especially pretty sort to plant among beds of Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved Evergreens.

| | | | | | | | | | Ea | ch | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|----------------|----|------|----|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|
| 1 | to | 11/2 | ft | | | | | . ; | \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | \$110 | 00 |

A. viscosa. White Azalea. (S). June and July. Fragrant white flowers, shaded with rose. Grows in moist or dry ground. Each 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.................\$1 00 \$7 50

Baccharis

Baccharis halimifolia. Groundsel Tree or Salt Bush. (M). September. Desirable for Autumn effects, because of the beautiful crop of cotton-like seed vessels that cover it when so little else is attractive. Grows rapidly anywhere, and is especially suited for seaside planting.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$16 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

Benzoin

Benzoin odoriferum; syn. Lindera benzoin. Spice Bush. (M). March and April. As soon as frost goes, the leafless branches are clothed with small, yellow flowers, succeeded later by scarlet berries. Splendid shrubs for mass effects in natural plantings, and well adapted for planting in wet or moist soils.

Each 10 100

3 to 4 ft., bushy...........\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

Berberis: The Barberries

ALUABLE group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits, that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and shady places, as well as in other locations. The dense habit, slender, thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges and boundaries. They are

much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired.



Hedge of Japanese Barberry. This plant makes a beautiful hedge, and on account of its dwarf habit it is especially suited for places where a low, slow-growing hedge is desired. It withsands shearing, but the greatest beauty is shown when allowed to grow in its natural shape, as is the case here.

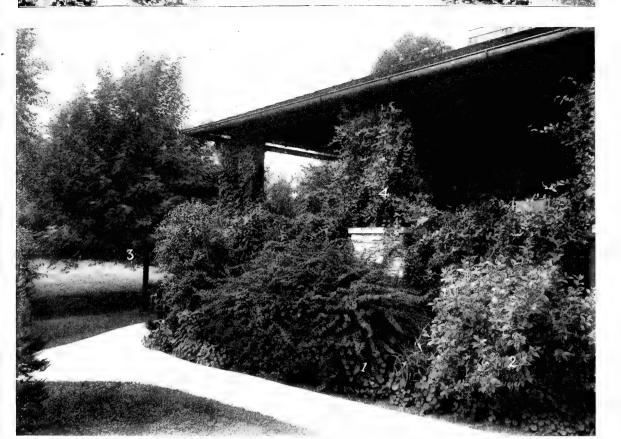
Berberis hackadata. (D). A remarkably vigorous-growing sort, with handsome dark green foliage. It is one of the best.

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. (S). May. An erect, sturdy grower, with light green, prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers, later dark red berries that last throughout the Winter.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$12 00

var. purpurea. Purple Barberry. (S). May. Habit similar to the above. The foliage is dark purple throughout the season, and on this account is one of the very best shrubs for foliage contrasts.

Each 10 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$12 00



A planting of flowering shrubbery which relieves the bare angular lines of the porch foundation. Honeysuckle on the posts adds to the beauty and produces numerous fragrant flowers. (1) Japanese Barberry, described below. (2) Diervilla versicolor, page 54. (3) Norway Maple, page 27. (4) Hall's Honeysuckle, see under Vines.

Japanese Barberry

B. Thunbergii. (S). May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of tiny, bright green, oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the Fall. The slender, graceful branches, which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early Autumn well into the Winter. One of the best plants for a low-growing hedge.

Each 10 100 1000

1 to 1½ ft... \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 \$120 00

1½ to 2 ft... 35 2 50 20 00 150 00

2 to 2½ ft... 50 4 00 30 00

Callicarpa

Callicarpa Japonica. (D). August. Similar to the familiar C. Purpurea; not dependable as far north, but a better grower. Equally ornamental.

| | | | | | | | | Eac | :h | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|------|-----|----|--|--|--|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1½ t | o 2 | ft | | | | | | . \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| 2 t | o 3 | ft | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | | |

C. purpurea. (D). August. Slender branches, gracefully laden with tiny pink flowers, and later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. Valuable for late season effects and mass plantings.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | .\$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

Buddleia

Shrubs of comparatively recent introduction that are particularly valuable on account of their season of bloom, which is during the Summer months, when few other shrubs are in flower. They are quite rare in this country, but worthy of being included in all shrub collections; thrive best in open, sunny locations and are not entirely hardy north of New York.

Buddleia variabilis. SWEET-SCENTED BUDDLEIA. (S). The flowers are fragrant and borne in great profusion during the Summer months. They are produced in terminal panicles, are lilac in color and very ornamental. Each 10 3 to 4 ft.................\$0 50 \$4 00

var. Veitchii. VEITCH'S BUDDLEIA. (S). An improved variety that is similar in its nature of growth but has finer flowers. The flower spikes are larger, more densely flowered and more brilliant. They are violet mauve in color with an orange-yellow center.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 50 | \$4 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |

var. Veitchii Magnifica. (S). The flower spikes of this variety are often over 20 inches in length. They are of a beautiful light blue color, making this a most interesting and ornamental plant.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |

49





Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus. Allspice or Sweet Shrub. (M). June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Chocolate-colored flowers of delightful fragrance hide themselves among the broad, lustrous foliage. Thrives in open or shaded places.

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L). May. Graceful pinnate leaves. The flowers resemble in shape those of the Sweet Pea and are of a bright yellow color.

var. pendula. Weeping Siberian Pea Tree. (L). A weeping form of the above. Each 10

6 to 7 ft......\$3 50 \$32 50

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. Blue Spiraea, or Verbena Shrub. (D). September. Valued most for the lateness of its blue flowers, which harmonize well in shrub or perennial plantings.

Each 10 100 Strong plants......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

Ceanothus

Cephalanthus

Cercis: Judas or Red Bud

Very early in Spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects. They are equally valuable for planting in groups or individually. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

Cercis canadensis. American Red Bud. (L). A slender, tall-growing shrub, finally attaining the proportions of a tree.

| rr | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$35 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | | | 50 00 |

Cercis Japonica. Japan Judas. (S). Early in the Spring the beauty of this plant is scarcely surpassed by any other shrub. The large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves make it almost as beautiful during the Summer months. More dwarf than our American variety. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft., { Very bushy } \$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00 3 to 4 ft., { and fine } 75 6 00 50 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 50

Chionanthus



Clethra

Clethra alnifolia. Pepper Bush. (S). July to September. A native woods plant, with fragrant white flowers. Well suited for moist places and water-edges.

Lach 10 100

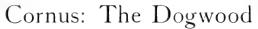
Ly to 2 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

to 3 ft. \$35 2 50 20 00

Colutea

Colutea Arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. (L). June to September. A strong grower, with small foliage and yellow, pea-shaped flowers. The curious bronze-colored seed-pods are inflated with air. Grows best in a sunny location.

| • | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|-------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | 25 00 |



OGWOODS are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of Winter. Many varieties are indigenous throughout the United States and are particularly suited for mass planting or natural effects. Good for decorating along streams or for moist soils.

var. Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. (L). Umbels of white flowers in May. In Winter the naked, bright red branches are conspicuous even at long distances. This variety has the brightest red bark of any and is particularly valuable for color contrasts.

 Each
 10
 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 25
 \$2 00
 \$15 00

 4 to 5 ft.
 50 3 50
 25 00

 5 to 6 ft.
 60 4 00
 30 00

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{var. Spaethii aurea.} & (M). & Leaves \ deeply \ bordered \ with \ golden \ yellow. & Each & 10 & 100 \end{array}$

C. florida. For descriptions and prices look among trees, page 33.

C. glabra. (M). White fruit; dark red bark. This variety grows quite bushy and is well suited for screen or mass plantings.

| | · Each | 10 | . 100 |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | S2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 60 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

C. mas; syn. **mascula.** Cornelian Cherry. (L). April. Yellow flowers that are very ornamental and bright scarlet fruit in Autumn.

| E | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | |

C. paniculata; syn. **candidissima**. Panicled Dogwood. (L). Erect grower. White flowers and white Autumn fruit.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | | | \$20 00 |

C. sanguinea. (M). May or June. Greenish white flowers, followed in the Fall by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are beautiful in Winter.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft | . 60 | 4 00 | .30 00 |

C. Sericea; syn. amomum. SILKY CORNEL. (M). June and July. Dull red branches; leaves covered with silky down; fruit clusters light blue in late Fall. A native sort that frequents moist places and can be depended upon to decorate similar locations where an ornamental plant is needed.

| | | | | | | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | . \$0 | 35 | \$2 | 50 | \$20 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | 50 | 3 | 50 | 25 | 00 |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | | | | | | | | 60 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

C. stonolifera. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (M). May. Spreading habit; dark red bark and white berries. A very hardy shrub; adapted for ornamental planting in cold climates.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

var. aurea. Golden-Twigged Dogwood. (M). Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in Winter. Splendid for contrast effects.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | .\$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |



is true of all varieties.





Corylus

Corylus maxima, var. purpurea. PURPLE HAZELNUT. (L). We have no hesitancy in recommending this grand shrub as the best purple-leaved one in cultivation. It is comparatively immune from the attacks of insects, and throughout most of the season its rich purple foliage retains its color.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft | | | | | | | | | \$0 | 50 | \$4 | 00 | \$30 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 5 | 00 | | |

Crataegus: Hawthorn

The thorns are particularly bright and attractive when the Autumn foliage changes to brilliant colors. They flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy. Some varieties have very ornamental fruits which make pleasing Fall and Winter decorations. Most kinds are capable of being sheared and may be trained into thick, dense hedges, which their thorns make almost impenetrable.

Crataegus Carrieri; syn. Lavallei. (L). Attractive flowers in May, followed by bright orange or red fruits. Each 4 to 5 ft.....\$0 75

C. Crus Galli. Cockspur Thorn. (M). Neat in appearance; strong growth; hardy, and used for hedging and grouping. The thorny branches grow out horizontally. The leaves color brilliantly in Autumn. Bright scarlet or orange colored fruit.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eaci | I.A. | 10 | |
|----------------|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|------|-----|----|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 35 | \$2 | 50 |
| 2 | to | 3 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 3 | 50 |

Crataegus oxycantha. English Hawthorn. (M). Well-known in all English gardens and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May, and later scarlet fruit.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | E | Lac | en | 1 | U | 100 | | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|----|---------|----|-----|----|--|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | .\$ | 0 | 25 | \$ 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 | |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 | |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 4 | 00 | 35 | 00 | |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 6 | 00 | | | |

var. alba flore pleno. Double White Haw-THORN. (L). Each 10 4 to 5 ft.....\$1 00 \$7 50

var. coccinea flore pleno. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. (L). Covered in May with beautiful, fragrant, crimson flowers.

Fach 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00

var. rosea flore pleno. Double Pink Haw-THORN. (L). Fragrant, double rose-colored flowers. 4 to 5 ft.....\$1 00 \$7 50

Cydonia

Cydonia Japonica; syn. Pyrus Japonica. Japan Quince. (M). March and April. Showy scarlet flowers. Each 1 ½ to 2 ft.....\$0 35 \$2 50

Cytisus

Cytisus Laburnum. Golden Chain. (L). Bright in early Summer, with graceful racemes of golden, wisteria-like flowers.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | | 6 00 |

Daphne

Hardy dwarf-growing shrubs of great ornamental value. Early in the Spring before the leaves appear the branches are covered with numerous little flowers. These plants are different from most other shrubs, are quite rare and worthy of being more generally planted.

Daphne Mezereum; syn. rubra. (D). March. Fragrant red flowers. Each 10 1 to 1½ ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00 var. alba. (D). March. Fragrant white flowers. 1 to 1½ ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00

> If in doubt about what to plant, write us







Deutzias

FAMILY of profuse-flowering shrubs that includes both dwarf and tall growing varieties. The dwarf sorts are suited for planting in the foreground of the shrubbery border or wherever low-growing shrubs are needed. The upright-growing varieties are splendid for mass planting in the background of the shrubbery border; also for group planting. All varieties do best in well-drained soil.

Deutzia gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D)-May. An old-fashioned dense shrub; blooms in shaded as well as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

Each 1 to 1½ ft., bushy......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

var. rosea. (D). May. Single, pink flowers. Each 10

D. Lemoinei, var. compacta. (D). Similar to D. Lemoinei in first column, but of more compact habit. Each

1 to 1½ ft.....\$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

Scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (M). Native of China and Japan. A tall-growing variety with white flowers. Each

2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00

var. candidissima. Double White Deutzia. (M). June. A vigorous grower with double white flowers borne in panicles.

var. Fortunei. (M). The individual flowers are larger than some other kinds.

Each 1½ to 2 ft....\$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 4 to 5 ft.... 50

var. Pride of Rochester. (M). The flowers, which are borne in large panicles, are pinkish white, with under side of petals rose. One of the best tall-growing varieties.

Each 10 2 to 3 ft......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

var. rosea plena. Double Pink Deutzia. (M). June. Flowers are tinged with soft pink. Exceedingly dainty and beautiful.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft., bushy | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

var. Watereri. (M). Single, pink, bell-shaped flowers.

2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 S2 00 \$15 00 35

var. Wellsi. (M). June. Double white flowers tinged with pink Each

1½ to 2 ft......\$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 to 6 ft..... 75

2 to 3 ft......\$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

The splendid bushy nature of this shrub illustrates the quality of the stock which you will receive. The flowers of the different varieties of Deutzia are quite similar.

var. venusta. (D). May. Long spikes of single, pure white flowers that closely resemble those of an Azalea.

Each 1 to 1½ ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00

D. Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. (D). May. A popular bush, with snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches.

Each 100 \$20 00 to 1½ ft.....\$0 30 \$2 50 1½ to 2 ft..... 50 4 00 30 00

Trees and shrubbery increase in beauty and value with each season's growth.





Diervilla: The Weigelas

N important group, indispensable for ornamental planting. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young, of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly even through the Summer.

| Die | rvilla flo | ribund | a, vai | r. La | vellei. | (M). | June. |
|-----|------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| | crimson | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | Е | ach | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
|---|-----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-----|-----|----|------|---|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 50 | \$25 | (| 00 |
| 4 | to. | 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | 75 | 5 | 00 | | | |

D. florida; *syn.* **rosea.** (S). May or June. A strong, symmetrical grower, with good foilage. Blooms profusely; some flowers are delicate pink, others rose, and some few almost white.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$18 00 |

1½ to 2 ft. ... \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 3 to 4 ft. ... 50 3 50 5 to 6 ft., bushy ... 1 00 7 50 50 00

var. candida. (M). June. Erect grower. The only kind we have with pure white flowers.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ľ | acii | | 10 |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|------|-----|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 50 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 5 | 00 |

 D. florida, var. versicolor. (M). June. The leaves are attractively margined with silvery markings. One of the best variegated shrubs. Flowers greenish white, changing later to crimson.

| | Eac | ch 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | \$0 | 50 \$4 00 | \$30.00 |

D. sessilifolia; syn. **lutea**. (S). A distinct and desirable variety that has different yellow flowers, which come at the close of June, after other kinds have finished blooming.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$18 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 75 | 5 00 | |

Diervilla Hybrids

These flower at the close of May, and occasionally through the Summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

| Abel Carriere. | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| tinted with bronze. | Eac | h | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 | 35 | \$2 | 50 | \$18 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | 50 | 3 | 50 | | |

Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered kind;

| almost a continual bloomer | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |

Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with

2 to 3 ft. Each 10 100 \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

Stelzneri. Rosy pink flowers that are very similar to the well-known variety D. florida.

2 to 3 ft.
Each 10 100
\$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00
4 to 5 ft.
75 5 00 35 00

Van Houttei. Pink and white flowers; profuse bloomer.

2 to 3 ft.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------|------------|---------|
| \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$18 00 |
| | 4 to 5 ft. | |
| 75 | 5 00 | |
| | 5 to 6 ft. | |
| 1 00 | 7 50 | 50 00 |



The graceful, drooping branches of the Weigelas make this one of the most attractive shrubs for lawn planting. The varieties differ principally in their color of bloom, which is always borne in great profusion.





Berries of Eleagnus Parviflora.

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the evergreen species, see chapter on Evergreen Shrubs, page 22; climbing species are listed under Vines.

Euonymus Americanus. Strawberry Bush. (M). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches. Showy scarlet fruit adds to its beauty.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft., \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

E. Bungeanus. (M). Rapid grower, with yellow fruits. Bright Autumn foliage, splendid for mass effects.

3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

E. elatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. (M). This shrub possesses an individuality all its own. It is particularly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small, delicate flowers of late Spring are followed by attractive red berries in the Fall. It is also valuable on account of its Autumn foliage, which is scarlet and favorably commented upon by almost every one who sees it. Best suited for group or individual planting; and as it is not particular as to soil there are places on almost every lawn where it can be planted to advantage.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0 75 | \$6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., Very bushy 4 to 5 ft., and fine | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft., \ and fine | 1 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 |

Prices in this catalog include packing and are f. o. b. our shipping point.

Eleagnus

Eleagnus longipes; syn. edulis.
Japanese Oleaster or Silver
Thorn. (M). May. Silver leaves.
Profusion of scarlet berries in July.
1 to 1½ ft., Each 10 100
very bushy.. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

E. parviflora. SMALL - LEAVED SILVER THORN. (M). Silvery white, fragrant flowers. Pink berries in late Summer.

Each 10 100 1½ to 2 ft., \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 to ½ ft., 35 2 50

E. umbellata. (M). The flowers are yellowish white and fragrant; the fruit scarlet and showy.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 3 to 4 ft.... 35 2 50

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. (M). May. Beautiful when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections and especially adapted for individual planting.

Each 10 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00

Twig of the cork-barked Euonymus. Described more fully



Samples of our Shrubs. No. 1 shows the character and quality of plants that in most varieties sell for 25 to 35 cents each; No. 2 those that sell for 35 to 50 cents each; and No. 3 for 50 to 75 cents each.





Forsythia: Golden Bells

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as Winter is leaving. The bright golden yellow, starlike flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bell" grows easily, and is ornamental in leaf as well as flower. It is useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

Forsythia intermedia. (L). April. Slender, erect or arching branches; narrow leaves and vigorous grower.

F. suspensa. (M). Characterized by its graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted as an individual specimen as well as in masses and for covering arches and trellises.

| | | | | | | | | | | | E | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | 50 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

var. Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. (M). Erect branches and handsome, broad, dark green leaves.

| | | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ch | | 10 | 100 | 0 |
|------|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft | | | | | | | | \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | 50 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

var. Sieboldi. (M). In general appearance similar to the other varieties. More hardy.

| | Eac | h | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|--------------------|------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 year | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |

F. viridissima. (M). April. Erect shoots, spreading branches, and bright, glossy green, narrow leaves.

| | Eac | ch | 1 | U | 100 |) |
|------------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | } | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. { 4 to 5 ft. } | ş | 50 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

var. variegata. (M). Similar to the above, with variegated leaves.

| • | | | | - | ~ ~ | , | | _ | Ī | | • | _ | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 | 1 | |
|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|----------|----|--|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$ 15 | 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |

Halesia

Halesia diptera. Snowdrop Tree. (L). In the Spring this shrub is attractive with its numerous white flowers. Splendid for Southern plantings, but not dependably hardy North. Suited for moist soils.

| | | | | | | | | | | | E | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|----------|----------|---|------|----|
| 4 5 | to to | 5 6 | ft ft | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 50 75 | \$4 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$ | \$40 | 00 |

Halesia tetraptera. SILVER BELL. (L). Drooping branches, laden in early Spring with fragrant white flowers resembling Snowdrops. Grows in most any good soil and in shaded places. Is useful, though not reliably hardy north of New York.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | |
| 6 to 7 ft | | | 35 00 |

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Japonica. Japanese Witch Hazel. (L). Similar in many ways to our native variety described below, but the season of bloom is different. The yellow flowers appear very early in the Spring.

3 to 4 ft., bushy......\$0 75 \$6 00

H. Virginica. WITCH HAZEL. (L). October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd, yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening with Autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects.



Forsythia or the old-fashioned "Golden Bell." The yellow flowers are a harbinger of Spring, and on this account and their great beauty are deserving of their popularity.





Hibiscus Syriacus: Althea or Rose of Sharon

AMILIAR shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere, from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character, and usually grow from 8 to 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges. Altheas are really one of the best deciduous, flowering hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush when properly trained; such a hedge may be kept at any desired height.

See below names and descriptions of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Varieties as Follows:

| Admiral Dewey. | White. | Double. |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 |
| to 5 ft | \$0 50 | \$3 50 |

| Ama | ran | tnus | Deep | purple, | |
|---------|-----|------|------|---------|-------|
| | to | red | at | center. | Semi- |
| double. | | | | Each | 10 |
| | | | | | |

| 4040101 | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 |

| Ardens. | Purplish | blue. | Double. |
|---------|----------|-------|---------|
| | | Each | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | Eacn | 1 | U | |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|-------|------|------|----|--|
| 6 | to | 8 | ft | | | | | . \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 | |

Boule de Feu. Double red.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft | \$0 50 | \$3 50 |

| Comte | de | Ha | imo | nt. | Pi | nk. |
|-----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Double. | _ | | | _ | | |
| | Ea | ch | 1 | .0 | 100 |) |
| 11/4- 264 | 60 | 20 | Ć1 | フェ | 015 | 00 |

| | | Eac | h | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|--|--|-----|---|----------|---|------|----|
| | | | | \$1 2 | | \$15 | 00 |

Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac. Double.

| | | | | | | | | | | E | acm | 1 | U |
|---|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------|-----|------------|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | • | • | - | - | - | | . \$0 | 35 | § 2 | 50 |

Folia variegata. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs, but not conspicuous in flower.

| | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----|--------|-----|--|-----|----|---|----|------|----|
| | | | | | - | | - | | \$18 | |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |

Glenwood's Favorite. Single white, cherry red center.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 1 00 | 7 50 | 50 00 |

| | Stanley. | White, | shaded | rose. | Semi- |
|------------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|
| double. | | | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | | | \$ 0 25 | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |

| Van Houttei. | White | with | red | center. | Semi- |
|--------------|-------|------|-----|---------|---------|
| double. | | Eac | :h | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft | | \$0 | 25 | \$2 00 | \$16 00 |

| Rubis. | The darkest | red of the | single | Altheas. |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|----------|
| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| to 5 ft | | 50 | 3 50 | |



Hibiscus or Althea. In July and August, when little else is in flower, these bloom abundantly. There are many colors in our large assortment of varieties.

| Totus albus simplex. | Large, single, pure white | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|--|--|
| | Each | 10 | 100 | | |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | S2 50 | S20 00 | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | 75 | 5 00 | | | |
| Paeoniflora. White v | vith cher | ry red | center. | | |

| Semi-double. | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0.35 | \$2.50 | \$20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 |



Hydrangea

O class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangeas, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy. A crowning feature is that they bloom during the comparatively flowerless months of July to September.

Hydrangea arborescens. (S). June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas, and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

| | Eacn | 10 | 100 |
|---|------|----------------|---------|
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | \$2 50 3 00 | \$20 00 |

var. grandiflora sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. (S). June and July. A new variety, having immense pure white flowers.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | \$20 00 |

Hydrangea paniculata. (M). August to September. Foliage and habit similar to the better-known great-panicled Hydrangea. Flowers in loose, open clusters. Splendid for the shrubbery border.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

Great-Panicled Hydrangea

Hydrangea paniculata, var. grandiflora. (M). From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of huge white flower clusters. As the season advances the flower panicles change to tints of pink and red. Always dependable.

| • | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|------------------------|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft., bushy | . \$0 | 35 | \$2 | 50 | \$18 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., very bushy | | | | 50 | | |
| 4 to 5 ft., very bushy | | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |



The popular "Hydrangea" whose flowers make it the showiest mid-summer shrub. Described and listed on this page.

Tree Hydrangea

The flowers and foliage are the same as the well-known Hydrangea pictured below. These plants have been trained up to one single stalk, giving them the appearance of a small tree. Splendid for formal effects.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | . \$0 60 | \$4 50 | \$30 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 75 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 1 00 | 7 50 | 50 00 |

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. (S). August. Flat flower clusters in August and gorgeous foliage in Autumn. These features, together with the interesting shape of leaf and attractive habit, make this Hydrangea one of the best decorative shrubs.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$45 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 7.5 | 6 00 | |

Hydrangea Hortensis

These plants are very popular on account of their attractive flowers during the Summer months. They give the most satisfaction when grown as tub plants, which can be used to decorate either the porch or to border walks and drives. In sheltered positions, however, and with proper care, they are sufficiently hardy to withstand our Winters if planted in the open border, where they will come up each year, without additional care. We offer the following varieties:

Hydrangea Hortensis, var. monstrosa. (D). Blue; larger flowers than the familiar H. Otaksa, mentioned below.

| | * | Eac | h | 10 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|----|-----|------|-------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 year | · · · · · · · · | . \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| Tub plants, 11-in. | tubs | 2 | 50 | eac | h (t | ub in | :1.) |

var. Otaksa. (D). June to August. The pink or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases; heavily laden with numerous large, round flower-heads.

| | Eac | ch | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 year | \$0 | 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| Tub plants, 11-in. tubs | . 2 | 50 | each (tu | ıb incl.) |

var. ramulis pictis. (D). Flowers pink and blue; branches purplish black.

| | Eac | :11 | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 year | \$0 | 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| Tub plants, 11-in. tubs | 2 | 50 | each (tu | ib incl.) |

var. Thomas Hogg. (D). June to August. Similar to Otaksa, with large white flowers.

| | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----------|------|--------|--|-----------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 | to 1½ | ft., | 1 year | | . \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | 00 |
| | 1/2 to 2 | | | | | | | | | |





Hypericum: St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D). July to September. A stiff, dense shrub that bears abundant yellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. A small plant, useful at the front of shrubbery borders.

| | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ch | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|-------|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|----|-----|----|------|-----|
| 1 1/2 | to | 2 | ft. | | | | | | | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$15 | -00 |
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |

H. Kalmianum. (D). Hardy and suited to dry or exposed positions. Bright, attractive foliage; yellow flowers.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 2 to 3 ft | 80 35 | S2 50 |

Itea

Itea Virginica. VIRGINIAN WILLOW. (D). A native shrub fond of moist places and bearing fragrant white flowers. Also valued for its Autumn foliage. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine. February or March. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia. Admired for its yellow flowers in the first warm days of Spring.

| | Eac | h | 10 | 100 |
|------------|-----|----|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft | \$0 | 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 6 in. pots | | | | |



A garden walk flanked with an assortment of shrubs; so arranged that there is an uninterrupted succession of bloom through the open season. There is a fascination about a walk like this, for "just ahead there is always something different." Tell us about your walk and we will suggest planting and give estimate.

H. Moserianum. Gold Flower. (VD). June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden-yellow flowers. Well suited for shrubbery and perennial beds.

Ilex

Ilex verticillata. Black Alder or Winterberry. (S). A very hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Most ornamental in Autumn and Winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

Kerria or Corchorus

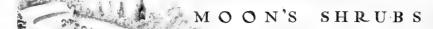
Shrubs with tender, bright green branches that are ornamental even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil; and do well in open or shaded places. All varieties have attractive foliage, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the Summer.

 Kerria Japonica (simplex).
 (S).
 Single flower.

 Very floriferous.
 Each
 10
 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0
 \$0
 \$0
 \$3
 50
 \$25
 00

var. argentea variegata. (S). A desirable silvery variegated form, useful for contrasts.





Ligustrum: Privet

GROUP of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some of the most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated, as

well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects, withstand shearing, and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense. Amoor Privet. (L). More hardy than the California Privet. Erect habit; small leaves, that are dark, lustrous green, and remain until long after snow comes. On this account, if for no other reason, they are desirable. Fine for hedges, mass plantings and general use.

| | | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|------------|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | |) | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$12 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | Very bushy | } | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | (|) | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

L. ciliatum; syn. medium. (M). Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries which makes the plant very attractive. Suited best for the shrubbery border.

| | | | | | _ | | | | | | | Ea | ıch | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|---|----|--------|-----|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$16 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |

Ligustrum Ibota

L. Ibota. (M). June and July. Upright habit; narrow leaves and fragrant white flower clusters. Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. Also a good hedge plant and a splendid shrub for decorative purposes on any lawn. Foliage turns a dark red in Autumn. Each 10 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 2 to 3 ft. 25 2 00

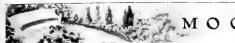
Ligustrum Regelianum

var. Regelianum. (S). Similar to the above; branches more dense and twiggy; they droop gracefully and give this variety a distinctly attractive appearance. In Autumn the foliage turns a dark red. This plant is unexcelled for shrubbery borders and masses, park plantings and hedges.

| | | | | | | | | | Ea | ach | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|-------|----|------|----|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 1/2 | to | 2 | ft | | | | | | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$12 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft | | | | | | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 16 | 00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | 50 | 3 | 50 | | |



A Hedge of California Privet. Being easily grown and of rapid growth makes this the most popular and generally useful hedge plant. There is a growing tendency to use other varieties of Ligustrum for this purpose, and while they differ slightly in their nature of growth they are just as well suited for hedging, and even more valuable and decorative when a different effect is desired.





California Privet

L. ovalifolium. (L). Widely known as a hedge plant; it is a vigorous grower anywhere, endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half-evergreen, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

| | | | | | | E | ach | 1 | 10 | 1 | 00 | 100 | 00 |
|------|----|------|----|--|--|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 11/2 | to | 2 | ft | | | \$0 | 15 | \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 00 | \$20 | 00 |
| 2 | to | 21/2 | ft | | | | 25 | | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |
| 21/2 | to | 3 | ft | | | | 35 | 1 | 50 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 00 |

L. Siberica. (M). A form of doubtful nomenclature, but one of the hardiest kinds. It is similar in most respects to the others, and useful in much the same ways. We urge its more general use in colder climates and places where an inexpensive shrub is wanted to endure hardships.

| | | E | ach | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 00 |
|--|--|---|-----|----|---|------------|---|----|----|
| | | | | | | \$10 12 | | | |

L. Sinensis. (M). A Chinese variety of rapid growth and upright habit. Useful for hedges or mass planting.

| | | | | | | | | | | | \mathbf{E} | ach | : | 10 | 1 | 00 | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|-----|-----|----|------|----|--|
| 2 | to | 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | .\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$12 | 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | |

L. vulgaris. EUROPEAN OR COMMON PRIVET. An old-fashioned shrub that is useful for mass planting or hedging. The foliage is half evergreen, the flowers white and followed by black berries.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$18 00 |

We invite your correspondence whenever you want information regarding hardy plants for outdoor decorations.

Lonicera: Honeysuckle

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. The assortment of vines is described under that heading in the latter part of the catalog. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubbery groups and borders. They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in Spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the Summer and Fall.

Lonicera bella albida. (M). Bears a profusion of white flowers, followed by scarlet fruits that hang on a long while and make a grand showing. Strong, rapid grower.

L. fragrantissima. (M). April. Small, creamy white flowers of a delightful fragrance borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until Winter. Makes a handsome specimen.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 3½ ft | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

L. Morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. (M). May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental in August and lasts a long while.

3 to 4 ft., bushy.........\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00

L. Standishii; syn. Sinensis. Standish's Honeysuckle. (M). Its attractions are fragrant, early flowers, red berries and half-evergreen foliage.

L. Tatarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEY-SUCKLE. (S). May. A useful old-fashioned shrub, with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant, pink, crimson or blush flowers, followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries.

var. alba. (S). White flowers alone distinguish it from the above. $\qquad \qquad \text{Each} \qquad 10 \qquad 100$

var. Virginica alba. (A). A form with white flowers. Similar in habit to the Tatarian varieties.

Each 10 100 3 to 4 ft......\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00

L. Xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M). May. A shapely, erect bush, with distinct dull green leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers.

2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00 3 to 4 ft. 50 3 50 25 00





Philadelphus, Mock Orange or "Syringa"

ELL-KNOWN shrubs of strong, vigorous habit, that will grow almost anywhere. They are desirable for individual planting and for all shrubbery effects. Almost immune from insect enemies and always dependable.

Philadelphus Billardi. (M). June. Blooms a week or two later than other kinds. Is desirable for extending the season.

| ioi circuing the season. | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft., bushy | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

P. coronarius. Garland Mock Orange. (S). May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect, compact habit. Fragrant, early white flowers.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|------|----|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft., bushy | | | |

P. laxus.(M). Strong grower; large, fragrant flowers; very desirable. A new variety of unusual promise. Sometimes the flowers are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.Each 103 to 4 ft.\$0 50 \$4 004 to 5 ft.60 5 005 to 6 ft., bushy75 6 00

P. Lemoinii erectus. (S). Distinguished by its smaller leaves. The flowers are smaller than the other varieties, but are very attractive.

| | E | acn 10 |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 | 50 \$4 00 |

var. folius aureus. Golden Mock Orange. (D). Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the Summer. A desirable edging for shrubberies.

Each 10 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$0 35 \$2 50 1 ½ to 2 ft., 50 3 50

P. Falconeri. (M). A graceful shrub of garden origin. Fragrant white flowers borne in great profusion.

Each 10 2 to 3 ft., \$0 35 \$2 50 4 to 5 ft., 50 4 00

P. grandiflora. (M). May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

| 3 4 | to to | 4 5 | ft. | | | | | | | . \$(|) | 25 35 50 | \$2 3 4 | 00 00 00 | \$16 25 30 40 | $00 \\ 00 \\ 00$ |
|--------|----------|--------|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|-------|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

 P. Lemoinii, var. Mont Blanc. (S). June.

 Upright growth, small leaves and fragrant flowers.

 One of the best varieties.
 Each 10 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

 3 to 4 ft.
 50 4 00 30 00



The flowers of the familiar Mock Orange, or Philadelphus, are similar in all varieties. There are botanical differences, and some are more fragrant than others. The variety grandiflora, pictured here, is one of the best.

P. Nepalensis.(M).June.Large flowers, with an attractive background of light green leaves.Not fragrant.Each 10 1003 to 4 ft.\$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

 P. pubescens. (M). June. Large, handsome leaves and scentless flowers.

 Each
 10
 100

 3 to 4 ft...
 \$0 35
 \$3 00

 4 to 5 ft...
 50
 4 00
 \$30 00



Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoll. (D). All Summer its low-spreading branches are bright with yellow flowers and narrow, fuzzy leaves. Grows in dry or wet soils and stony places.

Prunus

Prunus Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. (L). A little tree, with dark purple leaves that keep their lustrous coloring even through the Summer and Fall. Small, pinkish white flowers cover it.

Ptelea: Hop Tree

Pyrus

Rhamnus

Well suited for mass and border plantings, especially in public grounds, where subjected to abuse. Grows in city atmosphere and in partial shade. Have ornamental berries in the Autumn.

R. frangula. Alder Buckthorn. (L). A large-growing shrub having small glossy leaves. The red berries, which later turn to black, make it very attractive during the Summer months.

Each 10 100 4 to 5 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 5 to 6 ft. 50 3 50 \$25 00

Rhodora

Rhodora Canadensis. (D). April. Showy rose and purple colored flowers. Valued for shady places and all naturalistic plantings.

Rhodotypus

Rhus: Mist Tree

Rhus cotinus. MIST OR SMOKE TREE. PURPLE FRINGE. (L). July. A familiar shrub in many old farmyards that is most attractive in Summer because of the light, airy or mist-like covering that panicles of ripening bloom present.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 3 to 4 ft. 50 3 50 \$25 00 4 to 5 ft. 75 5 00

Ribes: Flowering Currants

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small, bright flowers in early Spring, and for their hardiness.

Sambucus: Elder

var.laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. (M). One of the most attractive cut-leaved shrubs, having white flowers borne in flat clusters which are very attractive against their background of airy, fern-like leaves.

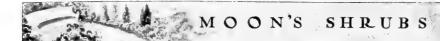
Each 10

 leaves.
 Each
 10

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 35
 \$2 50

 4 to 5 ft.
 50
 3 50

| var. variegata. | VARIEGATED | Elder. | (M). |
|---------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| May. Silvery, varie | | | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | | | 4 00 |





Spirea

NDISPENSABLE shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils, and they prefer sunny exposures.



The Spireas include a great variation in flower and foliage effects. No. 1 represents the type of flowers produced by the varieties Van Houttei and Reevesiana. No. 2 is the old-fashioned Bridal Wreath. No. 3. Flowers of this type are borne by varieties Billardi, Billardi alba, Douglasi, Salicifolia and Tomentosa. They differ in color No. 4 represents flowers of varieties Bumalda and Anthony Waterer.

Spirea argentea; syn. Canescens. (M). June to August. Panicles of white bloom; useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn.

S. arguta. (D). Early May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches and shine as snow through the light green feathery foliage. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in Autumn, with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet.

S. Bumalda. (D). June until frost. A bushy plant, with good foliage, vigorous habit and abundance of rose-pink, flat flower-heads. Desirable as an edging for shrubberies.

Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50
2 to 3 ft. 50 3 50

var. Anthony Waterer. (D). June until frost. One of the most popular shrubs, possessing the characteristics and robust habits of the parent form, but with crimson flower-heads of a richer, brighter hue. Good foliage, frequently splashed with odd, though pretty, yellowish white markings. A beautiful edging and desirable plant at the front of shrubberies or wherever a low bush is required.

 S. Billardi. (S). July to September. Sparsely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies and for moist places, and wild or natural plantings.

var. alba. (S). July to September. A white-flowering form of the preceding that seems equally desirable.

S. Callosa, var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. (D). All Summer there are white flowers in flat clusters on this bushy shrub.

Each 10 100

1 to 1½ ft., bushy.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$16 00

1½ to 2 ft...........35 2 50

S. carpinifolia. (S). July. White spikes of bloom. A tall-growing variety splendidly suited for natural landscapes.

2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft. Bushy Bus

S. Douglasi. Douglas' Spirea. (D). Spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft......\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00





Spirea opulifolia; syn. Physocarpus opulifolia. (M). June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant, flat clusters of white flowers. These are followed by interesting seed-pods which are rather unique and very ornamental. Splendid for mass planting.

| E | ach | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 | 2 | 50 | \$20 | 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 50 | 3 | 50 | | |
| 6 to 7 ft., very bushy | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |

var. aurea. (M). June. Bright golden leaves in Spring, that darken as the season advances. Otherwise similar to the above.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (S). Early May. A hardy, old-fashioned, erect shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening small, snow-white double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in Autumn.

| Autumn. | Fach | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Lacii | 10 | 100 |
| 1½ to 2 ft | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 35 | 2 50 | |

S. Reevesiana. (M). Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Similar to S. Van Houttei.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft......\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

var. flore pleno. (S). May and June. The double white flowers of this variety remain on the plant at least two weeks longer than other similar kinds, making it very desirable.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft | .\$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 35 | 2 50 | _ |

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. (M). June to September. Erect, strong habit; fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects. White flower panicles.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------------|------|----|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft., bushy 5 to 6 ft., bushy | | | \$25 00 |

S. sorbifolia. (S). The foliage of this variety is different and very ornamental. It resembles the leaves of a Mountain Ash. In July there are long terminal spikes of white flowers.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | .\$0.35 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (D). April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers and tiny leaves.

| | | 10 | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 11/2 ft., bushy | 80 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 50 | 4 00 | |

Spirea tomentosa. HARDHACK. (S). July to September. Flowers in deep pink panicles. Valued for low places and wild effects.

| | | | | | | | | | | Ea | ach | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|-----|----------|---|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | \$2 2 | | 15 | 00 |

S. Van Houttei. (M). May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit; with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from every standpoint.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | |

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (S). A thick shrub, with graceful branches and small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns bronze-red in late Summer and Autumn. In June small, inconspicuous, fragrant flowers line the branches.

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. (L). An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid plant for individual planting at conspicuous places or in connection with other trees and shrubs. Its many desirable features have not heretofore been fully appreciated.

| Each 10 |) 100 |
|---------------------|------------|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 35 \$3 | 00 \$25 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft 1 00 7 | 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft., bushy | 50 |

Symphoricarpus

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and in mass planting. They grow well in almost any soil; are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in Fall and Winter. They grow 3 to 6 feet in height.

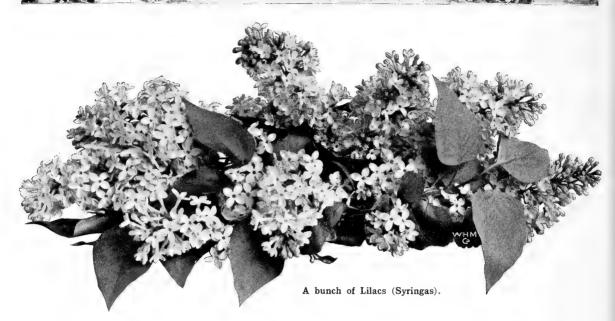
Symphoricarpus Hyerii. (D). A French variety, similar in habit to the other kinds, but its leaves remain green much later in the Fall.

S. racemosus. Snowberry. (D). July and August. Small white or pinkish flowers, succeeded by abundant white berries that last a long while during late Fall and early Winter.

Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft......\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

S. vulgaris, var. variegata. (D). The leaves are variegated with golden yellow and green. Good for mass planting when an inexpensive plant is wanted.

| | Eacn | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|------|----|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | | \$15 00 |



Syringa: The Lilacs

HE Lilac, among shrubs, is like the Maple among trees, "The most common and most indispensable." They bloom with a fragrance and beauty that are surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens their popularity increases. The collection we offer embraces tall and low growing shrubs—kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

| Syringa | Chinen | sis; | syn. | Rot | thoma | agensis. |
|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|---------|----------|
| ROUEN LIL | | | | | | |
| and large, l | | | | | | |
| are variable | in color. | The | narrov | v lea | ves dif | fer from |
| those of any | y other L | ilac. | _ | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | cacii | 1 | U | 10 | |
|---|----|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|------|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | . : | \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 50 | \$25 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 5 | 00 | | |

var. alba. (M). A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics.

| | | | | | | | | | E | La | .ch | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|----|----------|---|---|------|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 50 75 | | | \$25 | 00 |

var. Sougeana. (M). Purplish red flowers in open clusters. Slender branches and small leaves.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 50 | 3 50 |

S. Japonica. (L). June. A tree form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----|----|-----|---|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | . \$ | \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 5 | 60 |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 00 | 7 | 5 | 0 |

S. Josikaea. Hungarian Lilac. (M). Late in May. A distinct type, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. A very ornamental variety that is valued especially for the lateness of its flowers.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | 75 | 5 00 | 35 00 |

S. Persica alba. White Persian Lilac. (S). Has slender, arching branches and narrow leaves; a profuse bloomer.

| | Eacn | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 50 | 4 00 | |

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Persian Lilac. (S). The leaves are delicately cut and very pretty. Valued for group or individual planting.

| , | eacn | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 | 35 | \$3 00 | \$20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 50 | 4 00 | |

S. villosa. (S). A distinct type, with late, rosy pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe), and the plant is very bushy.

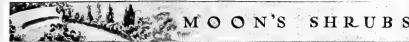
| 1 | tacn | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 | 50 | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | 60 | 5 00 | |

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. (M). May. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. Flowers remarkably fragrant, varying from white to shades of lavender and purple.

| | Łacn | 10 | 100 |
|--|------|----------------|---------|
| | | \$2 50 3 50 | \$18 00 |

var. alba. Common White Lilac. (M). Pure white flowers. The well-known, old-fashioned variety.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| $3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$ | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |





Varieties of Syringa Vulgaris (Lilacs)

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height. See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties with sizes that we can supply.

| | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|----|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 11/2 | ft | \$0 30 | \$2 00 | \$16 00 |
| | ft | | | |
| 3 to 4 | ft | 75 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 4 to 5 | ft | 1 00 | 7 50 | |

Abel Carriere. Double, very large, pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Charles X. A strong grower, with loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Frau Bertha Damman. Large panicles of single pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Insignis rubra. Buds dark red, opening into rosy purple flowers. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Madam Lemoine. Fine double white variety. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Marie Legraye. Small grower; single white flowers, especially fine and fragrant. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Ranunculaeflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich, rosy purple flowers, that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac, and is very desirable. 3 to 4 ft.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. The single flowers are dark purple and distinct from other kinds. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Volcan. Flower truss large; individual flower single, ruby red color. 2 to 3 ft.

Tamarix: Tamarisk

SHRUBS of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some light shade of pink or red. They are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders, and valuable for seaside planting.

| Tamarix Africana. | (L). | May. | Sea-g | reen fo- |
|-------------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| nage. | E | ach | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$ | 0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | | 50 | 4 00 | |

T. odessana. Caspian Tamarisk. (S). Pink flowers borne in loose panicled racemes. It blooms the latter part of the Summer and is valued on this account.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0 30 | \$2 50 |

Single Japanese Snowball. The single flowers present an effect which is uncommon but very attractive. Notice the bushy nature of the shrub, which is typical of its natural growth. Sizes and prices on page 68.

Ulex Europaeus. Furze. (D). Dark green, spiny branches, usually almost leafless. Useful for covering dry, sandy banks, and also well suited for seaside planting. It prefers sandy or gravelly porous soil and a sunny position. Yellow flowers during the Spring.

Each 10 100 2 to 2½ ft., bushy.......\$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00



Fruit of the High Bush Cranberry—Viburnum opulus—which is most attractive in Autumn and early Winter.





Viburnum, Including the Snowballs

N this group are included the Snowballs, which give in Spring the same showy effects produced by Hydrangeas in the Fall. Viburnums are hardy, grow quickly, and are free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and useful in all plantings. Most varieties will grow satisfactorily in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by some varieties, while others are valued for their ornamental berries.

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE-ROD. (S). Very hardy. Flowers creamy white. Well suited for moist places and shrubbery borders.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$35 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 75 | 5 00 | |

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. (M). May. A handsome native shrub, with glossy green leaves and white flowers that ripen into black berries.

| | | | | | | | | | Εa | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|----|---|------|--------|--|--|--|--|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft., | bushy. | | | | | . \$0 | 50 | \$3 | 50 | \$25 | 00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft., | bushy. | | | | | | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |

V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. (L). May and June. White flower clusters, succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and desirable for dry places and limestone soils.

| | | | | | | | | | | Eac | ch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|------|---|----|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 3 to | 4 | ft | | | | | | | | . \$0 | 40 | \$3 | 50 | \$25 | 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | - | |
| 5 to | 6 | ft | | | | | | , | | | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |

V. opulus; syn. Oxycoccus. High Bush Cranberry. (M). May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers, borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches during the early part of the Winter.

| | | | .0 | 100 | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|----|------|----|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 | 35 \$2 | 50 | \$20 | 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. 1 | . 1 | 50 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. { 5 to 6 ft. { Bush | ny } | 75 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 |



Japanese Snowball. (Viburnum Plicatum.) The flowers and foliage excel those of the old-fashioned Snowball. Both varieties, however, are worthy of a prominent part in the decoration of any lawn.

V. opulus, var. nana. DWARF CRANBERRY. (VD). Very low growing. Suitable for the fronts of shrubberies and as an edging. Very hardy; and in the colder climates where boxwood cannot be depended upon this shrub will answer the same purpose. It has good Summer foliage, but is not evergreen.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 in., bushy | . \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 10 to 12 in., bushy | . 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| 12 by 12 in | | 4 00 | |

Var. sterile. Guilder Rose, or Old-fashioned Snowball. (M). May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere, and always flowers so abundantly.

| | Ea | ıch | 10 | 100 | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|--------|---------|--|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 | 35 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 | |
| | | 50 | | 30 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. | Bushy | 75 | 5 00 | | |

Single Japanese Snowball

V. tomentosum. (S). May. An elegant shrub, with beautiful dark green leaves. White flowers, borne in flat clusters. Exceptionally attractive in Autumn, when the foliage is a gorgeous crimson.

| Eac | ch 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 | 25 \$2 | 00 \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 35 2. | 50 20 00 |
| 1 00 0 101111111111111111 | - | 00 30 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft., very bushy | 75 5 (| 00 45 00 |

Japanese Snowball

var. plicatum. Japanese Snowball. (S). May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the preceding. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves. When a single specimen is wanted there is nothing more attractive. It is just as effective, however, in groups or the shrubbery border.

| | | Each | | Each 10 | | 100 |) |
|------------|---------------------|------|----|---------|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | | \$0 | 25 | \$2 | 00 | \$18 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 | | 35 | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | Very bushy and fine | | 50 | 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | | | 75 | 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | l J | 1 | 00 | 7 | 50 | 50 | 00 |

Tree or Standard Form. The same shrub trained into a plant with one stem, making ideal material for formal planting.

| | Each | 10 | 100 | |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|--|
| 5 to 6 ft | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$45 00 | |



HARDY GARDEN ROSES

HE beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys and the demand for Hardy Garden Roses is annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks or on arbors the sweet perfume of blooming roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them.

The varieties listed under the heading of Bush Roses are very useful when grouped among shrubbery; but the Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties will do best if planted by themselves. Almost every house has space for a small rose garden; the beauty and enjoyment that they create beget a love and devotion that one never forgets. All of our Hybrid Perpetuals, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses are budded on Manetti stock. It has been found that many varieties of roses grown on this stock are more hardy and bloom more profusely and are far better than if grown on their own roots. Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth.

Our potted roses have been pruned, and will need no further care in this respect the first year. The quality of bloom depends a great deal on pruning, so in future years do not fail to have your plants properly pruned early in the Spring. Tea roses do not require as severe trimming as the Hybrid Perpetual and climbing roses.

Your orders for the Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss and miscellaneous roses will be filled with potted plants, like the illustration. These potted plants have been properly pruned, carefully started and will arrive in the best possible condition to give you an immediate effect. Excepting in southern or sheltered places we recommend planting after April 15.



One of our Hybrid Perpetual Roses ready to be boxed for shipment. The flowerpot has been removed and a neat paper one substituted; thus insuring arrival with a big ball of dirt about the roots, which reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum.

Hybrid Perpetuals

The hardiest type and the most profuse in bloom. This group includes some of the most popular garden roses.

The prices of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses, except where otherwise noted, are 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten; \$40.00 per hundred for strong, two-year potted plants.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red; large, full, perfect form; vigorous.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale rose; large, superb

Clio. Flesh, shaded rosy pink; large, globular. Fisher Holmes. A deep crimson; full, perfect form.

Frau Karl Druschki. Beautiful snow white; very large, full, perfectly formed; superb.

General Jacqueminot. (Jack Rose.) Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very fragrant.

George Arends. (Pink Frau Karl Druschki.) Delicate rose; large, full, well formed; delightfully scented and very productive. A new and rare variety. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per ten.

Louis Van Houtte. Bright crimson; large, full, fine form; fragrant.

Magna Charta. Bright pink; very large; early bearer.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, productive and fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Very large; deep rose; a favorite. Prince Camille de Rohan. Excellent; deep, velvety crimson-scarlet changing to maroon.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson; large, fine form.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

These roses have always been admired for their delightful fragrance and for their delicacy of coloring. They bear very profusely and are hardy with little or no protection. In addition to many old favorites we are this year offering several of the more new and rare varieties.

Captain Christy. Large; double buds of deep flesh color; constant bloomer. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose; sweet; very valuable. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Franz Deegan. Medium size; fragrant; pale yellow shaded to golden yellow. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per ten.

General MacArthur. Large; bright crimson; highly scented. Very fine. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright, rich scarlet; very showy; lavish bloomer. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large, perfect flowers that are of a deep imperial pink color; highly perfumed. A novelty of sterling qualities. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Soft, pearly white, tinted in the center with lemon; fragrant. A popular variety. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Killarney. Flesh white to pink; buds long and pointed; bloom large. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

La France. Clear, satiny pink; large and full. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.



MOON'S ROSES



TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES-Continued

Lyon. New; pink and yellow, shading coral red; most distinct and charming; very fragrant. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per ten.

Madam Abel Chatney. Carmine-rose shaded with salmon; free bloomer. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Madam Jules Grolez. Bright china rose; productive; fine for massing. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose pink; beautiful in bud and flower. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Marie Van Houtte. "The Gem." Flowers are extra large, very double, full and most wonderfully scented; color is clear yellow, passing to creamy white, shaded with rich pink. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Molly Sharman Crawford. Creamy white; large, delightfully fragrant. A choice new variety. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per ten.

White Killarney. Pure white; excellent. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

White Maman Cochet. White; fine in bud. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Miscellaneous Roses

Baby Rambler; syn. Dwarf Crimson Rambler. A compact, dwarf variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height; covered with a wealth of crimson flowers the entire season. Potted plants, 5-inch pots. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Pink Baby Rambler. Similar to above; flowers pink. Potted plants, 5-inch pots. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

White Baby Rambler. Same as above two kinds, but white; 1 to 2 feet, two years. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per ten; \$30.00 per hundred.

Potted plants, 5-inch pots. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Clothilde Soupert. Abundant clusters of rosy white flowers. Potted plants, 5-inch pots. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Juliet. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as flowers expand. Very distinct and an attractive novelty. \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per ten.

Persian Yellow. Very showy bright yellow flowers of medium size. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Soleil d'Or (**Golden Sun**). A new hardy yellow rose. Flowers full and globular; very fragrant. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh, edges blush; large, double; sweetly scented. Beautiful in Autumn. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Moss Roses

An odd, interesting mossy covering surrounds the buds. This characteristic makes this rose very suitable for bouquets and cut flowers. Attractive in the border or shrubbery planting.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed and very fragrant. Potted plants, 6-inch pots. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per ten.

Crested. Pink; finely crested; very distinct. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per ten.

Bush Roses

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Blanda. Meadow Rose. Large pink flowers, followed by red fruit; erect habit; good for mass planting.

Each 10 100

1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr. \$0 25 \$1 80

1½ to 2 ft., 2 yr. 35 2 50 \$20 00

Canina. Dog Rose. Light pink flowers in June, followed by orange red or scarlet fruit. A native of Europe, but splendidly suited for natural effects here.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

Lucida. Single, bright pink flowers in June; attractive red branches and plump red fruits in Winter. Splendid for natural landscapes.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr.........\$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

var. alba. Pure white flowers of dainty texture. Good foliage, together with the flowers, makes this a valuable variety, which we believe is quite rare.

Each 10 100

Multiflora. Literally covered in June with myriads of very fragrant clusters of small, semi-double flowers. In Winter the numerous red fruits are decorative. Valued in shrubbery plantings of all kinds.

Each 10 100 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr. 35 2 50 18 00

Rubiginosa. "English Sweet Briar Rose." Noted for the fragrance of its foliage.

Each 10

 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.
 \$0 25
 \$2 00

 Potted plants, 6-inch pots
 40
 3 50

Rubifolia. RED-LEAVED ROSE. Flowers pink; fruit scarlet; slender purplish branches covered with a glaucous bloom; leaves blue green, deeply tinged with purplish red.

Setigera. "Prairie Rose." Single deep-rosecolored flower. A splendid sort for natural planting. Blooms lavishly in June. One of the hardiest.

Each 10 100 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr..........\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00



Climbing and Trailing Roses

Suitable for training over arbors, porches, fences, pergolas and other objects. They all bloom profusely, the blossoms literally covering the branches.

American Pillar. Single-flowering variety of great beauty. Pink flowers borne in immense bunches, followed by brilliant red berries. Foliage retained until November. A new hardy climbing rose.

Each 10 1½ to 2 ft., 2 yr. \$0 50 \$4 50

Baltimore Belle. Blush white; flowers very double, profusely borne in large, showy clusters. Very hardy.

Blue Rambler. VEILCHENBLAU. A new rambler; approaching blue in color. The color at first is either reddish pink or purplish pink, then turns amethyst. Very hardy.

Each 10 100

Each 10 100
1 to 2 ft., 1 yr. . . . \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00
Potted plants,
5-inch pots 75 6 00

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Rich, creamy white flowers. A vigorous grower, blooming abundantly and persistently almost until frost.

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small, double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for trailing over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

Dawson. Considered by some to be as valuable as the Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers; strong grower.

Pink Rambler. Similar to the other ramblers, but has pink flowers.



An Archway of Climbing Roses. The Dorothy Perkins or many other sorts mentioned on pages 71 and 72 will produce such gorgeous effects as this and are equally suitable for climbing over fences, stumps and other supports which may be provided.

Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to the Crimson Rambler. Deeper and brighter in color.

| F | Cach | 10 |
|----------------------------|------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr\$0 | 25 | \$2 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft., 2 yr | 35 | 3 00 |
| Potted plants, 5-inch pots | 50 | 4 50 |

Queen Alexandra. A good rose that resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is lighter in color.

| E | ach | 10 |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr\$0 | 30 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 40 | 3 50 |
| Potted plants, 5-inch pots | 50 | 4 50 |

Royal Cluster. Double white, medium-size flowers.

| E | ach | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr\$0 | 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Potted plants, 5-inch pots | | 4 50 | |

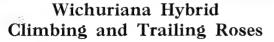
Trier. A strong-growing variety, with trusses of rose-colored flowers; exceedingly hardy.

| E | ach | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr\$0 | 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Potted plants, 5-inch pots | 50 | 4 50 | |

Yellow Rambler. Attractive semi-double yellow flowers. Very desirable.

| E | ach | 10 | 100 |
|--|-----|----|---------|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr\$0 Potted plants, 6-inch pots | | | \$18 00 |





Roses of this family are of a trailing habit, very hardy, and recommended for covering walls, rocks, rough ground or for any purpose for which a creeping rose is desired. They are much used for mass plantings to produce natural effects.

Evergreen Gem. Very double flowers, buff-yellow changing to white. Foliage remains green a long while in the Fall.

Each 10 100
Potted plants, 5-inch pots...\$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00

Hiawatha. Color brilliant ruby carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens. The plant is of a strong, vigorous growth with bright green, glossy foliage, which is retained until late in Fall. Each 10 100 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1 yr........\$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 2 yr...........35 3 00 Potted plants, 5-inch pots... 50 4 50

Lady Gay. Clusters of bright shell pink flowers, shading rose. The foliage is shining green and luxuriant. It is of vigorous growth, and the effect of the plant when in full bloom, with the combination of soft pink flowers, cherry-pink buds and the deep green of the foliage, is indeed charming.

 Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium-double, pure white flowers.

Ruby Queen. Deep ruby red with heavy foliage. A good sort for rambling mass work.

Each 10 100 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr...........35 2 50 20 00 Potted plants, 5-inch pots... 50 4 00

South Orange Perfection. Dwarf, trailing habit; double flowers, blush pink at tips changing to white.

Each 10 100 100 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.........\$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

 Universal Favorite.
 Flowers very double, of a pretty rose color.
 Each 10 100

 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.
 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr.
 35 3 00

Wichuriana. "Memorial Rose." Beautifully small, glossy, evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant single, waxywhite flowers are borne profusely in June.

Each 10 100 1000

1 to 2 ft., 1 yr.....\$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00

2 to 3 ft., 2 yr..... 30 2 50 20 00

2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., extra
bushy...... 35 3 00 25 00 175 00

Potted plants, 5-inch
pots...... 50 4 00



Wichuriana Rose (Type). Excellent for wild artistic effects, to ramble over banks, rocks, stumps, trellises or pergolas. has some splendid hybrids. See list of varieties above.

MOON'S VINES





A Rustic Entrance Way upon which our Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia) has been used. The brilliant Autumn coloring of these leaves against the Evergreen background is a charming sight.

ORNAMENTAL VINES

LIMBING Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and Summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees, where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places, and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers, that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese Vine, with glossy, leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, walls and to produce wild effects.

| | Eacn | 10 |
|--------|------|----|
| , 2 yr | | |

Prices in this catalog include packing and are f. o. b. our shipping point

Akebia

Akebia quinata. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine, that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed, half-evergreen leaves and fragrant purplish brown or chocolate colored flowers.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | |
| Potted plants, 5-inch pots | 50 | 4 00 | \$30 00 |

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis Lowii. A new Japanese Ivy, possessing all the good points of the popular Japanese or Boston Ivy. In addition the foliage is much smaller and deeply cut, giving it a beauty not possessed by the old sort. Each 10 100 Potted plants, 3-inch pots...\$0 50 \$4 50 Potted plants, 5-inch pots... 75 6 00 \$50 00

A. pubescens. A variety similar to the better known A. quinquefolia or Virginia Creeper.

| | | | 10 | |
|-----------|-----|----|--------|---|
| 3 to 5 ft | \$0 | 35 | \$2 50 |) |



MOON'S VINES



Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. This is the true Woodbine or "Five-fingered Ivy," with large handsome leaves deeply cut into five lobes. Its blue berries contrast with the richness of its Autumn coloring when the leaves turn a gorgeous crimson. On dry soils the leaves color earlier and more brightly. Excellent for arbors, trellises, climbing up trees and stumps and for planting among walls

| I | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr\$0 | 20 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| 2 to 4 ft | | | 15 00 |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots | | 3 00 | 25 00 |

var. Englemanii. Practically identical with A. quinquefolia. It clings more tenaciously to a support, and grows a little more strongly.

| E | ach | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr\$0 | 20 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| 2 to 4 ft., 2 yr | | | |
| | | | 25 00 |

var. muralis. Resembles the above, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

| | E | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|-----|----------|------------|---|------|----|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr Potted plants, 5-inch pots | \$0 | 25 50 | $^{\$2}_4$ | $\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$ | \$15 | 00 |

A. tricolor; *syn.* **heterophylla elegans.** Leaves resemble in shape those of grapes, and are beautifully spotted with tints of pink and white.

| | Ea | .ch 10 | 100 |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr. | \$0 | 25 \$2 00 | \$15 00 |

A. veitchii; syn. tricuspidata. Japanese or Boston Ivy. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is quite a hardy, rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh, shining green, that turns a brilliant red in Autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of

cities. Each 10 100

Potted plants, 4-inch pots...\$0 25 \$2 00 \$16 00

Potted plants, 5-inch pots... 35 2 50 20 00

Aristolochia

Aristolochia sipho. DUTCH-MAN'S PIPE. A strong, hardy growing tropical-looking vine, with attractive light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick, dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe.

Potted plants, 6-inch pots...\$1 00 \$8 00 \$70 00

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine

These are familiar strong-growing vines with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early Summer. They are very desirable for covering Summer-houses, training over arbors, and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Bignonias will grow in almost any soil, and are hardy, except in the coldest climates. We offer the two varieties that follow.

Bignonia Grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. July. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than B. radicans, and it is a more bushy grower.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|---------|
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1 yr\$ | 0 20 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 40 | 3 00 | |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots | 50 | 4 00 | |

B. radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. July to September. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers. It is a familiar, old-fashioned vine, that clings tenaciously and grows rapidly to tall heights.

| E | ach | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft\$0 | 20 | \$1 | 50 | \$12 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 30 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots | 40 | 3 | 50 | 30 | 00 |

Celastrus. Bittersweet

C. scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine that is especially ornamental in Fall and Winter, with brilliant orange and scarlet fruit.

| E | ach | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|-----------|
| 1 to 2 ft\$0 | 25 | \$2 0 | 0 \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots | 50 | 4 0 | 0 |



Clematis Paniculata. Quick and satisfactory grower that may be depended upon to produce a wealth of bloom like this at the close of August. This Clematis is also splendidly suited for climbing over tree trunks, stumps and rocks. See page 75.



Clematis

Popular vines, that flower profusely, and are everywhere planted for covering porches, trellises and arbors, and to climb over posts and fences.

C. coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. Flowers freely in late Spring or early Summer.

Each 10

Potted plants, 5-inch pots.......\$0 50 \$4 00

C. Montana. MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS. Anemone-like white flowers. Each 10 Potted plants, 5-inch pots........\$0 50 \$4 00

C. paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage, that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps.

Clematis Hybrids

Each 10 100 Strong plants......\$0 50 \$4 00 \$35 00

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome. Jackmani. Next to C. Paniculata, this is the most popular variety, with rich, royal-purple flowers three inches across; borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterwards.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson; large flowers.

Ramona. Very large, deep sky-blue flowers. A desirable new sort.

Ville de Lyon. Bright red, well-formed flowers, and a very good variety.

Dolichos. Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonica. Japanese Kudzu Vine. An extremely rapid-growing vine, that has been known to make 40 to 60 feet of growth a year. It is an especially desirable vine for quick effects, and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

Each 10 100
Potted plants, 4-inch pots. \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. Creeping Euonymus. An evergreen species, with small, glossy leaves. It clings to walls and rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Being of slow growth adapts it for covering low walls; also useful as a ground cover. Another purpose for which it can be used is as an edging like boxwood. To give this effect it must, of course, be clipped occasionally, but this treatment is not injurious to the plant.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 in | .\$0 15 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 1 to 2 ft | . 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | . 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |

var. variegata. Similar to the above, except it has pretty creamy white markings on the leaves. It can be used for the same purposes.

| E | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|---------|
| 6 to 12 in\$0 | 15 | \$1 | 25 | \$10 00 |
| 1 to 2 ft | 20 | 1 | 50 | 12 00 |
| Potted plants, 3-inch pots | 25 | 2 | 00 | 14 00 |

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera helix. English Ivy. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick, dark green foliage. It grows in almost any soil, and is fond of shady places. The young and immature wood sometimes Winter kills in localities north of New York, but it is not so much the cold as the bright, late Winter suns that kill it. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow.

| Ea | ach | 10 |) | 100 |) |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr | | | | | |

Jasminum

This variety, described on page 59, is sometimes trained over arbors, trellises and used as vines.

Lathyrus

Lathyrus latifolius. PERENNIAL PEA. Grows 8 to 10 feet, and during the entire Summer it produces clusters of rosy-red flowers. Good for a low-tangled covering.

Periploca

Periploca Graeca. SILK VINE. Dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July. A comparatively rare but very ornamental vine.

| E | ach | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|---|-----|---|---|------|----|
| 1 to 2 ft\$0 Potted plants, 6-inch pots | | | | \$15 | 00 |



Lonicera. Honeysuckle

AVORITE vines, with flowers of exquisite fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis work; for climbing over arbors and verandas; for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways; also useful for covering unsightly places and for retaining soil on slopes and banks.

Lonicera Caprifolium. ITALIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers yellowish white on the inside and purplish outside. A free bloomer.

| | | | | Each | | 10 | | 100 |) |
|---|----|---|-----|-----------|----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 | to | 2 | ft. | . \$0 | 15 | \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 |
| | | | ft. | | 20 | | 50 | | |
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |

L. flava. Yellow Honeysuckle. An early and fragrant bloomer.

| | | | | | E | ach | 1 | 0 |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----|---|---|
| 1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft. | | | | | | | | |

L. Hendersoni. Corolla a purplish pink; body of flower yellow. Fragrant and an incessant bloomer.

2 to 3 ft....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 Potted plants, 6-inch pots, 35 3 00 25 00

L. Japonica, var. aurea reticulata. Golden Honeysuckle. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves, and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good, hardy grower, with fragrant, cream-colored flowers.

Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft....\$0 25 \$2 00
Potted plants,
6-inch pots, 35 3 00 \$25 00

var. brachypoda. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. It is a strong grower and desirable sort, with yellow flowers. The leaves turn a coppery hue in late Autumn, and last until almost Spring.

| Ea | ach | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr\$0 | 15 | \$1 25 | \$9 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

var. chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In Winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronze hue and lasts well on toward Spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. Very ornamental, but not so well suited for bank planting to prevent erosion as some other varieties.

| | Εa | ıch | 1 | 0 | 100 |) |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|----|
| 1 to 2 ft., 1 yr | . \$0 | 15 | \$1 | 25 | \$10 | 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | | | | | | |
| Potted plants, 6-inch pots. | | 35 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 |



Honeysuckle. Always desirable and always dependable.

var. Halleana. HALL'S HONEY-SUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy, light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit, and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

Each 10 100 1000

1 to 2 ft., 1 yr...\$0 15 \$1 25 \$9 00 \$80 00 Potted

plants, 5-inch

pots . . 35 2 50 20 00

L. sempervirens, var fuchsioides; syn. L. punicea. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs widely from the Japanese forms, and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers, that continue all Summer. Bluishgreen leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort.

Each 10 100 1½ to 2 ft. .\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

L. Sullivanti. A strong, vigorous grower; dark purplish-pink flowers. Underside of leaf silvery in color.

Each 10 100

1 to 2 ft. . . . \$0 20 \$1 50

3 to 5 ft. . . . 25 2 00 \$15 00

Lycium. Matrimony Vine

Lycium barbarum. A shrubby climber of strong growth. In Summer the branches are covered with small purple flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

Each 10 2 to 4 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00

Lycium Chinense. A hardy plant, that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches; bears pink and purple flowers from June until September, that are succeeded in Winter by scarlet and orange fruit. Grows anywhere, and is, on this account, a good plant to withstand abuse and neglect.

Each 10 100 3 to 4 ft......\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 Potted plants, 6-inch pots... 35 3 00

Read the introductory headings to the different divisions of this catalog. There is information in them of interest to you.



MOON'S VINES



Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca minor. Myrtle or Periwinkle. A familiar evergreen creeper, that bears blue flowers in early Spring, and is useful as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.

Each 10 100
Strong plants......\$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00

var. alba. White-flowering Myrtle. A white-flowering form of the above. Quite rare. Useful for the same purposes.

Each 10 100 1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

Vitis. The Grapes

Vitis cordifolia. Frost or Winter Grape. Useful for producing natural effects in climbing over fences, stones, etc., as well as for planting on arbors.

V. Labrusca. Fox Grape. A rapid-growing, strong, native vine, with large, purplish-black fruit. Especially suited for climbing over thickets and trees.

Each 10 1 to 1½ ft............\$0 50 \$4 00

Wistaria

TRONG-GROWING vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support, and are valued most for covering bowers, porches, pergolas and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant, dense, drooping clusters of flowers, similar in shape to those of a Sweet Pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August.

Wistaria Chinensis. Chinese Wistaria. The common variety, which blooms so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue; fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere. Our plants are large enough for showy immediate effects.

Each 10 100 Stocky plants (extra fine), \$2 50 \$22 50 \$200 00

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wistaria, that possesses the stronggrowing, hardy qualities of its parent.

W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Panicles of deep purple bloom, often three feet long. One of the most artistic of the group.



Wistaria that forms a perfect arbor and is magnificent in May with its wealth of blue flowers. Wistaria grows well even in built-up parts of cities.

Read the introductory remarks to each division of this catalog. There is information in them that will help you in making a selection of plants and deciding upon their location, but if still in doubt write us, for we are glad to help you in any way we can to make your lawn more beautiful.











An outdoor living-room that brings the very charm of the garden with its fragrance of flowers and its succession of bloom to the doorway of the dwelling.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

It is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest Spring until after frost comes in the Fall, and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. These plants look well anywhere, but are especially suited for border planting, either by themselves or in connection with shrubbery groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves.

In planting the perennial border we suggest massing several plants of a kind, as the effect produced by a colony is more attractive than a greater number of varieties with only a few plants of each.

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Achillea Eupatorium. Fern-leaved Yarrow. Delicately cut foliage; showy yellow heads of flowers on rigid stems. 3½ feet. July to August.

A. ptmarica fl. pl. "The Pearl." In July and August it is covered with a profusion of small, pure white, double flowers. Fine for cutting. 2 feet.

Agrostemma coronaria. Mullein Pink. Downy, silvery leaves. Bright, crimson flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet long. June to August.

Alyssum saxatile, var. compactum. Golden Tuft. One of the brightest Spring flowers. Excellent plant for the rockery or border, with flat heads of yellow flowers in April and May. 1 foot.

Amsonia salicifolia. A shrub-like plant 2 feet in height with terminal spikes of pale blue flowers from May to July. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Anemone. Windflower

The Anemones bloom from August to October. Their flowers are most showy, and resemble large apple blossoms. They are good for cutting and one of the most desirable of all perennials. A slight protection is beneficial in Winter. 2 to 3 feet.

Price of all Anemones, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100

Anemone Japonica. VAR. QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large, rose-like flowers of beautiful silvery pink color.

var. rosea superba. Very free; delicate, soft rose.

var. Whirlwind. Pure white semi-double flowers. One of the best.

Anthemis tinctoria, var. Kelwayii. HARDY MARGUERITE. A desirable bushy plant, with a profusion of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers. 2 feet. June.





Aquilegia. Columbines

Aquilegia Californica Hybrida. These have a range of color, red, yellow, pink and intermediate shades that blend softly together. 2 feet. May to June.

A. Canadensis. Native Columbine. Bright red and yellow. April to June. 1½ feet.

A. chrysantha. Fragrant yellow flowers. May to July. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Tallest of the Columbines.

A. coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. A handsome form, showy with sky-blue flowers. May to June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A. Flabellata nana alba. A pure waxy-white and very large flower. Dwarf, with thick foliage. Flowers in April. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A. Helenae. One of the latest hybrids. Blue, with white corolla. Very large and fine.

A. vulgaris. European Columbine. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. May to July. A strong grower, with flowers in shades of red, blue and purple.

Arabis alpina. ROCK CRESS. A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May. Indispensable for rockeries, etc.

Armeria formosa. This little evergreen plant flowers all Summer, sending up wiry stems with terminal balls of pink and white. 1 foot.

A. Maritima splendens. 3 to 6 inches. Flowers purple, appearing in May and June. Foliage evergreen and grass-like, making it valuable for rockeries and edging.



Aquilegia or Columbine. There are numerous varieties that bloom at different seasons and have varied colors. See our assortment.



Anemone Whirlwind. With abundant delicate flowers in September.

Asters

Asters, the Hardy Perennial Types. Showy Autumn plants that grow from 3 to 5 feet high, with myriads of tiny, bright-colored, daisy-like flowers. Very desirable for mass planting or for use in sylvan or natural landscapes.

Aster Gertrude. More dwarf than other varieties. Flowers a flesh pink.

A. Grandiflorus. Good, strong grower; large purple flowers; well branched. 4 feet.

A. Novae Anglae. Large violet-purple flowers.

A. Perennial. Purple.

A. Robert Parker. Lavender-blue flowers with yellow center. $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A. Shortii. A good lilac white. 3 feet.

A. Tatarica. Heavy oblanceolate foliage with flowering stem 4 feet high. Distinct and rigid. Flowers clear lavender, with conspicuous yellow stamens.

Astilbe Davidii. Plumes of deep rose color on long stems during July and August. Grows 4 feet high. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Bellis perennis. English Daisy. Popular favorites of very low growth and beautiful little round flowers in earliest Spring. Splendid for bedding and edging.

Prices for all varieties are 12 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

var. Boule de Neige. Pure white.

var. Giant Rose. Bright rose.

var. Ranunculaeflora. White suffused with pink.

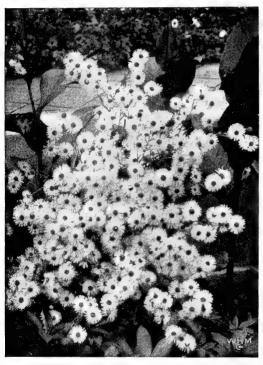




Bocconia cordata. During July and August this tall perennial (6 to 8 feet) is at its best, with large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubbery borders, in masses, and at the back of perennial plantings.

Boltonia asteroides. False Chamomile. In their season the Boltonias are one of our showiest herbaceous plants. They resemble the Asters in form, but bloom earlier and more profusely. White. 5 feet. August to September.

Callirhoe involucrata. Poppy Mallow. A trailing plant, suited especially for the rock garden. 8 to 12 inches. Flowers a violet-crimson in August and September.



Boltonia, one of the showiest perennials for late Summer and Autumn.

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA OR VERBENA SHRUB. A shrubby plant, valued for its wealth of blue flowers, that come in September and last until after frost. 2½ feet. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Centaurea. Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button. An excellent plant for cutting. It is of easy culture, thriving best in an open, sunny position.

C. Montana, var. alba. 1½ feet. White flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

var. rosea. Rose-colored flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Cephalaria Alpina. A tall-growing plant, attaining a height of 6 feet. It has large sulphuryellow flowers in June and July. Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Campanula. Bellflowers

Campanula carpatica alba. White-flowered Carpathian Harebell. Compact tufts about 10 inches high. Flowers blue, lasting all Summer.

C. Medium. Canterberry Bells. Grown from the finest strain, producing blue, rose and white flowers. 3 feet.

var. calycanthema. Cup and Saucer Canterberry Bells. A favorite Campanula in shades of blue, rose and white.

C. persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bellflower. Blue star-shaped flowers, with deep chalice in clusters on spikes about 2 feet high. June to July.

var. alba. White flowers.

var. Grandiflora. Large double white flowers.

C. rapunculoides. Graceful spikes, loaded with blue, bell-shaped flowers. 3 feet. June to August.

C. Trachelium. COVENTRY BELLS. Purple flowers in June to August. 3 feet.

Cerastium tomentosum. The common name, "Snow-in-Summer," is descriptive of this little plant, that is almost hidden beneath myriads of small white flowers that spring from a dense carpet of silvery foliage. Useful as an edging, for planting among rocks and over steep slopes. June to July. 10 inches.

Convallaria Majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. Many people still demand this old-time flower, and treasure even poetic thoughts concerning it. It is best planted in some nook, where it is partially sheltered. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.25 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Nothing could be prettier in its way than this flower, with its rich golden yellow blossoms (one of the strongest colors for landscape effects), and good for cutting. June and throughout the Summer. 3 feet.

C. rosea. A low border and rockery plant. Profuse and desirable. Pink flowers in August and September.

Chrysanthemum Hybridum. SHASTA DAISY. Lovely daisy-like flowers, with large petals of white; pure as Shasta's snows. Grows 18 inches high.

var. Alaska. New form, of neat habit, with large white flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

var. Californica. Creamy yellow flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

var. Westralia. Large. Cream color. Semidouble. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.







Hardy Chrysanthemums. These grow almost anywhere, and even seem to thrive when neglected, and may always be depended upon to produce a gorgeous flower display that defies Autumn frosts. We offer a large assortment of varied forms and cofor.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

We offer an assortment of hardy varieties, including several well-marked types. They flower profusely in October and are not injured by early frosts, and, therefore, showy and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut-flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of about 3 feet. They should be included in all orders for plants of perennial character.

Prices of all Chrysanthemums are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Double Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

Arabella. Rich reddish purple.

Barney. Bronze white. Mid-season.

Blushing Bride. White, shaded coral. Mid-

season. Fair Haven. Single white, yellow center. Fashion. Pure white. Tall and late. Fred Peele. Light lilac. Early. Gladys. White, tinged with yellow.
Globe de Or. Double yellow. Small.
Gold Nugget. Bronze yellow. Dwarf. Mid-

Golden Pheasant. Rich golden yellow. Very double; small.

Hijos. Primrose pink. Mid-season. Jerry. Pure white.

Julia Legravere. Rich garnet. Mid-season.

Kadar. Copper.

Lady Smith. White, tinged with lavender. Lyndhurst. Crimson maroon. Mid-season. Patterson. Yellow. Late. A fine variety. Queen of Whites. White. Mid-season.

Sir Walter Raleigh. Bronze outer petals.

Yellow center. Semi-double. St. Illoria. Large. Light lavender. Sunset. Golden yellow. Mid-season. Tennyson. Clear bright yellow. Mid-season. Trojan. Clear bright yellow.

Willie. White, with center halo of carmine.

Hardy Button Chrysanthemums

Brown Bessie. Terra-cotta brown. Mid-season. Eagle de Or. Yellow. Mid-season. Rosenante. White, tinged lavender.

Anemone-Flowered, or Single Pompon Chrysanthemums

Aaron. Garnet. Clara. White, yellow center.

Rosy Morn. Daisy-like; white flowers, edged pink.

Hardy, Large-Flowering, Double Japanese Chrysanthemums Old Rose. Deep Pink. Yellow.





Delphinium. Larkspur

Stately flowers that inspire and create great love for this class of plants; and they supply a color and form that nothing else gives. June to September. 2 to 4 feet.

Delphinium Belladonna. Bright azure. This variety flowers all Summer and surpasses all others. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

D. Chinense. Cut-leaved variety. A desirable sort. Light blue.

D. formosum. Strong, robust plants; dark blue with white eye.

Hardy Pinks. Dianthus Plumarius

Old-time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. Clove-scented flowers in May and June.

Named Varieties of Hardy Pinks

Comet. Rose, red center.

Cyclops. Soft pink, carmine eye. Large. **Diamond.** White.

Excelsior. Rose. Large. Her Majesty. Large. Pure white. Homer. Rosy red with dark center.

Juliette. White, laced crimson.

Scoticus. White, with amaranth center laced beautifully.

Souvenir de Salle. Shell pink.



No. 2. Gaillardia, or No. 1. Digitalis, or Foxglove. Blanket Flower.

Dianthus barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. perennial garden is not complete without some of these attractive old-fashioned plants. In May and June they flower in clusters of red, pink, white and many pretty variations. 1½ to 2 feet.

Dicentra Spectabilis; syn. Dielytra. BLEED-ING HEART. Long, graceful racemes of pink, heartshaped flowers in May and June. 11/2 feet. Price. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Digitalis. Foxglove. Familiar old-fashioned plants that grow 3 to 4 feet high and flower in June.

D. Gloxinaeflora. Assorted colors of rose, purple and white, beautifully spotted.

var. alba. White.

var. purpurea. Purple.

var. Roseum. Rose.

D. grandiflora. Flowers lemon yellow.

D. Maculata Superba. A choice strain of spotted sorts.

Erigeron. FLEA BANE. A low-growing plant, 12 to 18 inches in height, suited best for the wild garden and in rather moist places.

Erigeron Coulteri. Purplish-blue flowers. July.

E. Grandiflora Elatoir. Purple. June and July.

WHITE SNAKEROOT Eupatorium ageratoides. or Thorough Wort. Dense, flat heads of white flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet from August to September. Effective and good for cutting.

E. coelestinum; syn. conoclinium coelestinum. MIST FLOWER. Violet blue flowers from August until frost. 18 to 24 inches.

E. Fraseri; syn. Aromaticum. Strong-growing variety, with white flowers during the latter part of the Summer.

E. purpureum. Joe Pye Weed. Flat clusters of rosy purple flowers in August and September. One of the best natives and a vigorous grower. 4 to 6 feet.

Funkia. Plantain Lily

Valued for their large, attractive foliage and conspicuous flowers. Will grow in full sunlight or in shaded and moist places. July to August. 2 feet.

Funkia Aurea Variegata. Yellow and green leaves. Flowers lilac. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Green leaves; light blue flowers. F. coerulea. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

F. Subcordata grandiflora. White, fragrant flowers; green leaves. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS, except where otherwise noted, are 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100







Hemerocallis Thunbergii. A Day Lily of lemon yellow color that is splendid for mass and natural plantings.

Hardy Ferns

These can be used to advantage in many locations, especially in shaded nooks and corners where other things will not thrive. To keep them at their best during dry weather they should be frequently and well watered. They thrive best in woods earth or soil which contains a good percentage of leaf mould. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. BLANKET FLOWER. This plant is at home in any soil, and has qualities that make it a leader among herbaceous plants. Good for cutting; and its gorgeous colorings of scarlet-crimson and vermilion stand out in a bright, attractive way when planted among other perennials in the border. Flowers continuously from June until frost. 2 feet high.

Geum atrosanguineum. AVENS. Pretty plants with rough dark green foliage and vivid cerise-scarlet flowers on stems 12 to 18 inches high. June to July.

Gypsophila acutifolia. Baby's Breath. A robust, strong variety, bearing pinkish white flowers in July and August. 3 feet.

Helenium autumnale superbum. A desirable perennial, especially valued for use in connection with shrubbery borders, where its tall stems laden in late Summer with deep golden yellow flowers show off to best advantage. 5 feet.

H. Riverton Beauty. Flowers of a rich lemon yellow color with a black center. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

H. rubrum. A new variety of unusual appearance of which a single stalk is a bouquet in itself. The color is red, suffused orange sienna. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Helianthus. HARDY SUNFLOWER. Strong growers; succeeding anywhere. Useful in connection with shrubbery borders, in clumps by themselves, as well as all herbaceous plantings. They grow 4 to 5 feet high and in August and September bear golden yellow flowers.

H. Meteor. Large semi-double; orange yellow.

Helianthus Soleil d'Or. Golden yellow. The petals are quilled, making it appear very much like a Dahlia. Does not grow quite as high as the other varieties.

H. Wolly Dod. A beautiful sort with pure golden yellow flowers. Very useful for bouquets. They are profuse in September.

Heliopsis. Orange Sunflower

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. A continual bloomer from early Summer until late in the season. Abundant deep golden yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high.

Hemerocallis flava. Yellow Day Lily. A profusion of large, fragrant yellow lilies during July and August. Grows in upland or in partial shade and moist places. 3 feet.

H. Thunbergii. Medium-sized flowers of a bright buttercup yellow. Profuse during July.

H. Xwanso fl. pl. Double bronze yellow flowers which are unusually pretty. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Hesperis matronalis. SWEET ROCKET. Showy flowers that resemble Phlox are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high in May and June. Soft pink and white.

Heuchera. Alum Root

Small, compact plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, that bear innumerable loose spikes of flowers in July and August. Fine for cutting.

Heuchera sanguinea. Bright crimson flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.



Heliopsis pitcheriana, which, like the Helianthus, has very showy yellow flowers on tall stems in August and September.





Hollyhocks

Everyone knows these old garden plants. We have them in various colors; they make beautiful perennial hedges and backgrounds for other plants. In colonies about house foundations and in garden corners they scarcely have an equal. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Double Maroon Double Salmon Rose Single Assorted Allegheny Double Fringed Double Pink Double White Double Yellow

Hypericum Moserianum. Gold Flower. most beautiful plant, with bright green leaves and waxy, golden yellow flowers, that are doubly attractive because of their numerous yellow stamens. 1 foot. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Iberis sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. A beautiful dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. ued in borders and rockeries and for edgings. April and May. Pure white flowers.

Iris. Fleur-de-Lis

Popular herbaceous plants come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil. Their colorings have a wide range and many are delicate in pencilings of softest shades. They can be appreciated in beds, in borders, along water-edges and in both formal and wild gardens.



except where otherwise noted:

Each \$10 00 15 00 \$1 25 2 00 Strong plants...... \$0 15 Extra heavy clumps..... 25

Adonis. A deep blue. Fine and earliest to

Blue Sky. Standards faint lavender; falls yellow and purple. Good sort.

Charlotte Patty. Standards golden yellow; falls lightly veined with blue.

Florentina alba. White, slightly fragrant and early.

Upper petals delicate light blue; Garrick. lower, a darker violet blue.

General Aganemon. Late. Upper petals white; falls purple lilac.

Leopold. Bronze. Lower petals veined maroon. Distinct and darkest of all this type.

Madam Chereau. White, with a delicate

fringe of blue. Distinct; tallest grower.

Madame de Bonne. Pure yellow. Distinct and handsome.

Madame de Brabant. Standards lavender;

falls purple; streaked.

Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender; fragrant. Beautiful and good. delightfully

Each \$2 00 Strong plants......\$0 25 \$15 00 Extra heavy clumps...... 35 3 00 20 00

Pauline. Light blue; lower petals slightly darker. A splendid late sort.

William III. An iridescent beauty, with standards of lavender rose pink; falls a little darker.

\$2 00 \$15 00 Each Strong plants.....\$0 25 35 Extra heavy clumps..... 3 00





Japan Iris (Iris Kaempferi)

Japanese Iris are flowers of great substance, arrayed in vivid shades of ivory, purple and gold. They flower a little later than the German Iris, and are the Queen's flower in the realm of Iris.

Prices of all varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.25 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Date-dogu. Light purple.
Gekka-no-nami. Very early white.
Komochi-guma. Dark purple; similar to the rich coloring of some pansies.

Kumona-no-sora. White, with faint lines of

light blue.

Mei-ran. Pink, suffused with white.
Oyodo. Deep, rich purple at center, fading lighter towards tips of petals. Single.

Samidare. White, spotted with violet. Double. Taihei-raku. Carmine, fading lighter towards

tips; center yellow. Uchiu. Light blue, with marble-like veining.

Mixed colors, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Siberian Iris (Iris Siberica)

Smaller flowers than the preceding types. May and June. Splendidly adapted for mass and water-side plantings. Blue flowers.

Each 100 Strong plants...........\$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 15 00 Extra heavy clumps..... 25 2 00

Lathyrus latifolius. EVERLASTING OR PERENNIAL PEA. Climbs 8 to 10 feet in height and produces clusters of large, rosy red, pea-shaped flowers the entire Summer. Useful for cutting. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Lavendula vera. Lavender. This sweetscented plant is pretty in mid-Summer, with blue flowers. 11/2 feet high. It is also planted for the aromatic leaves, retaining their fragrance long after they are cut. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Liatris elegans. Blazing Star or Gay Feath-ER. Dazzling rosy purple spikes 3 to 4 feet high, lasting a long time in July and August.

Linum perenne. FLAX. Early in May this plant begins to bloom profusely and flowers for several weeks. The flowers are delicate and of a magnificent azure blue color. A splendid plant for colony plantings, especially in natural landscapes. 2 feet.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. A native of North America. Its scarlet flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high in August and September. Good for massing in moist places.

L. syphilitica. Similar in habit to the "cardinal flower," only the bloom varies in shades of white and blue.

Lupinus polyphyllus. Long spikes of blue flowers, reaching a height of 3 feet, appear in June and July. Valuable for cutting. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Lychnis Haageana. All through the Summer it bears clusters of orange-scarlet flowers on stems 1½ feet long, making it valuable for cutting.

L. viscaria fl. pl. The flowers are deep blood

Lysimachia nummularia. Creeping Jenny. Valued for places where grass will not grow. Yellow flowers and very attractive, glossy green foliage.

Lythrum roseum Superbum. Rose Loose STRIFE. Grows about 4 feet high, and from July to September is bright with spikes of rose-colored flowers. Good for wild effects. In Autumn the leaves turn scarlet.

Mentha piperita. Mint. This old garden favorite is valued for its sweet fragrance. The true Peppermint.

Monarda didyma splendens. Bergamot. In July heads of bright scarlet flowers open with a rare fragrance, fading in purplish splendor in late August. Fine for Summer bouquets.

M. Fistulosa alba. A white-flowering variety.



The Forget-me-not. (Myosotis Alpestris robusta grandi-

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Forget-ME-NOT. This popular little plant blooms from May until late Autumn, bearing a profusion of small, pale blue flowers. Grows 8 to 10 inches high. Price, 10 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

M. Alpestris robusta grandiflora. Larger flowers than the above, otherwise quite similar. Price, 10 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Enothera. Evening Primrose

Showy border plants, with different colored flowers that bloom all Summer.

Enothera Fraseri. Beautiful rich yellow. 1½ feet.

Œ. fruticosa major. A wealth of yellow flowers in mid-Summer. 1½ feet.

Œ. speciosa. A pure white sort, with exceptionally large and desirable flowers. 1½ feet.







Pæonies. The perfectness of form and exquisite coloring of these plants are a justification for their use in every garden.

Pæonies

These old-time favorites are being planted more than ever before. They are admired in open borders, beds along walks and drives; well suited to intermingle among either shrubs or perennials. Their great flowers are perfectly formed, and some are fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. Pæonies grow best in rich, deep soils, and sunny positions. They flower showingly at the close of May and in June.

Candidissima. An anemone-shaped flower of a creamy white color. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Cytheree. Guard petals very pale pink, center creamy white, flaked with carmine. 75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10.

Duke of Wellington. Large white flowers with sulphur-yellow center; perfectly formed flowers; fragrant. 50 cents each, \$4.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima. One of the most popular varieties. The few spots of carmine in the center of the perfect white bloom present a striking contrast and make this a handsome flower. 50 cents each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100.

Gigantea. The flowers are very large and perfect in shape. The color is coral-red and makes a very striking effect on the lawn; also splendidly suited for house decoration as cut flowers. It blooms late, which makes it of additional value for extending the season. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10, \$75.00 per 100.

Grandiflora rosea. Light rose; free flowering. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Grandiflora Superba. Pinkish white flowers. Large, full. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Humei. Large double flowers of perfect form. The color is cherry carmine. A beautiful flower. 75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.

La Superba. Large pink guard petals, center a suffusion of pink and white. 50 cents each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100.

Mons Jules Elie. Fresh pink, full globular flower, with darker guard petals. \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10, \$75.00 per 100.

Queen Victoria. A faultless bloom of ivory white, with a few of the petaloides tipped rosy lilac. 75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.

Pæonia Officinalis

This type flowers a little earlier than the above varieties.

Officinalis alba. Blush white. 35 cents each,

\$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.
Officinalis rosea. Bright rose. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Officinalis rubra. Rich crimson. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

Pæonia Moutan. JAPANESE TREE PÆONY. These are dwarf shrubs that flower earlier than the herbaceous varieties. The flowers are large and beautiful. We offer strong plants in shades of crimson, pink and white. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

For Autumn flowers plant Chrysanthemums. See page 81





Papaver nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Cupshaped flowers on stems about a foot high. plants form compact tufts of foliage and are showy with white, yellow, orange and scarlet flowers. June to October.

P. Orientalis. Oriental Poppy. Flaming intense orange-scarlet flowers. One of the showiest of all perennials, and a great favorite. The large cup-shaped flowers are very conspicuous during June and July. 3 feet.

var. Trilby. Flowers a bright red. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. BEARD TONGUE. Scarlet flowers that last a long time, and evolve into seed-pods that in themselves are attractive, and add a touch of color to the border. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

Physostegia Virginica. A splendid Summerflowering perennial, with long spikes of showy, soft, pink flowers, valued for bouquets. 3 feet.

Platycodon grandiflora, var. alba. Balloon Flower or Chinese Bell Flower. Resembles the Campanula in appearance, and blooms continuously from June until October. Grows about 2 feet high. The flowers are white, and are 1 to 1½ inches across.

var. Mariesi. Deep blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Plumbago larpentae. LEAD WORT. A lowspreading plant, with a profusion of indigo-blue flowers toward the latter part of Summer. 8 inches.

Phlox

Phlox set the garden aglow with pure colors, from ivory white to the most dazzling flames of scarlet and cardinal. They grow in any soil, are very hardy, and where bloom and color are needed they are without a rival.

Prices of all varieties, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Aurora Borealis. Coral pink. A good, stronggrowing variety.

Champs Elysees. Rich purplish crimson. Very

Coran de Ache. Cerise pink, free flowering. Coquilicot. Scarlet. One of the best. Daybreak. Soft shell pink.

F. G. Van Lassburg. Pure white. Geo. A. Strohlein. Bright scarlet; crimson-red

Mrs. Jenkins. Best early white. **Peachblow.** Large heads of peach-blossom color. **Selma.** Pink, with cherry-red eye.

Phlox subulata. Moss or Mountain Pink. A low-growing, half-creeping evergreen, that is buried in very early Spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries, graves and bedding.

var. alba. White.

var. atropurpurea. Purplish rose.

var. Lilacina. Light lilac.

var. rosea. Bright rose.

Phlox Divaricata Laphami (Perry's variety). New, large flowered. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.



A formal garden in which our Phlox have been extensively used. Their continuous display from July until September is unexcelled by any other perennial.—Olmsted Bros., Landscape Architects.





Polygonum compactum. A very good plant in any position; has a smothering mass of soft, cream-white bloom, with reddish green foliage, suggestive of its name, "Knot Weed." August and September. 18 inches. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Primula veris. English Cowslip. A favorite low-growing plant, whose flowers include a wide range of colors. We offer a fine strain.

Pyrethrum hybridum. These beautiful plants, with feathery foliage and blooms like painted daisies, are truly an artist's flower. 2 feet. June. The plants we offer are of good assorted colors.

P. uliginosum. Pure white, with a strong-growing habit; giant daisy-like flowers.

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. This is the little double Buttercup. The plant has a running habit. Fine for hillside planting.

Rudbeckia laciniata fl. pl. "Golden Glow." From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers.

- R. Newmanii. All Summer this plant, that grows about 3 feet high, is covered with large, orange-yellow, daisy-shaped flowers that have dark brown centers and resemble a Black-eyed Susan. They are fine for cutting and splendid border plants.
- R. purpurea. Giant Purple Cone-Flower. Large reddish purple flowers, often 4 inches in diameter, that are most showy from July to October. 3 to 4 feet.

Saxifrage cordifolia. The broad, deep green leaves produce an effect quite different from most other perennials. Not particular as to soil, and useful for the front of the border. It grows about 1 foot high and in early Spring its light pink flower clusters make it still more beautiful. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Sedum

Beautiful spreading alpine plants, indispensable for rock gardens; also much used for covering graves and mounds.

Sedum acre. Golden Moss or Stonecrop. Sometimes called Love and Tangle. Splendid spreading plant, with deep green foliage. Good for wall gardens, rockeries, etc. One of the best carpet plants.

- **S. album.** Green foliage; white flowers. Does not grow over 3 inches high.
- S. Kamtschaticum. This variety grows about 8 inches high; has beautiful deep green foliage. Yellow flowers in June.
- S. Spectabilis. Brilliant Stonecrop. A stocky plant, with broad, thick, oval leaves of cactus-like appearance. Flat terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers in late Summer and Autumn. 1 to 1½ feet.

SEDUM—Continued

var. atropurpureum. The flowers of this variety are of a deeper color and very attractive. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum, page 80.

Solidago Canadensis. GOLDEN ROD. The Golden Rod and Asters are a combination of Nature's composing. The spray of perennial gold terminating with each season's growth is on stems 3 to 5 feet. September to October.

Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Panicles of white flowers in June and July. Fine border plants that are good for half-shaded positions. 3 feet. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

S. Japonica. Herbaceous Spirea. White, feathery panicles of bloom in June and July. The delicate foliage makes the plant attractive all Summer. 2 feet. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Statice latifolia. SEA LAVENDER. Great airy panicles of lavender-colored flowers all Summer. Unequaled for bouquets, lasting long when cut; delicate and handsome.

Stokesia cyanea. Cornflower Aster. This perennial is esteemed for its all-around good qualities. Grows about a foot high; has large blue, aster-like flowers which measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across. August and September. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

var. alba. A white-flowering form of the above.

Sweet William. See Dianthus.

Thymus. Thyme

Old-fashioned plants used for edgings, rock work and in borders. They have sweet-scented leaves, and the varieties we grow are all distinct.

Thymus Serpyllum. WHITE MOUNTAIN THYME. Dense mats of dark green foliage and white flowers.

var. coccinea. SCARLET THYME. Dark foliage and bright red flowers.

var. Vulgaris. Common Green Thyme. A strong-growing kind. Lilac flowers.

Tunica saxifraga. A low border or rockery plant, with fine, delicate foliage. It bears minute pinkish white flowers all Summer. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell. Slender spikes of blue flowers in July and August. A splendid perennial. 2 feet. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

V. spicata. Branched stems, with spikes of deep blue flowers in August and September. A good plant for general use.

Viola tricolor. Hardy Violet or Tufted Pansies. Grow best in partially shaded locations, where it will flower for a long time. A valuable addition to any collection.





Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

HERE are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of Summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower-plumes. The Arundos are straight and erect, the Grasses slender and graceful. They annually increase in beauty, and give so much satisfaction that we do not hesitate recommending them for more extensive use.

Arundo donax. GIANT REED. A tall reed, that partakes of the same nature as a corn-stalk, with most beautiful long narrow leaves. A showy plant, well suited to border planting or in other places that will suggest themselves. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

var. variegata. Variegated form of the above. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

Bambusa. Bamboo. These odd and interesting plants from the semi-tropics have been found hardy here, and are decorative in many places. A slight Winter protection is desirable, but not entirely necessary. We offer the varieties Aurea and Simoni. Price, \$1.00 each.

Erianthus Ravennae. Plume Grass or Hardy Pampas. Grows 9 to 12 feet high. Sends up a great lot of silvery flower plumes. Very similar to the Pampas grass. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Eulalia Japonica, var. variegata. The long, narrow leaves are striped with a band of white. A graceful and beautiful plant. Each Strong divisions........\$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 Heavy clumps..... 2 00 25

var. Zebrina. Similar to the above, save that stripes of yellow run across the leaves. Grows the tallest of all Eulalias and has long, slender plumes of a grayish brown color.

 Strong divisions
 \$0
 15
 \$1
 25
 \$10
 00

 Heavy clumps
 25
 2
 00
 15
 00

Eulalia gracillima univittata. Japan Rush. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and silvery white midrib. The brown tassels which adorn the plant during the Fall of the year make it especially attractive at that season.

| E | ach | | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----|---------|
| Strong divisions\$0 | 15 | \$1 | 25 | \$10 00 |
| Heavy clumps | 25 | 2 | 00 | 15 00 |



Eulalia Japonica, var. Zebrina. Summer and Autumn effects. A beautiful grass for

Vegetable Roots and Plants

Asparagus

Strong 2-year roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Columbian Mammoth. A vigorous grower of excellent quality, with white shoots.

Conover's Colossal. Mammoth shoots of quick and vigorous growth. A profitable market variety.

Barr's Mammoth. Large, green variety, that is a strong grower; splendid market sort.

Palmetto. Claimed to be better than Conover's Colossal, as it yields a heavier crop that is equally desirable.

HOP VINES, strong roots, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10.

HORSE RADISH, 25 cents per 10; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT. \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

This entire business organization puts its resources, long experiences and its honor back of you to serve you when you trust it with your orders.



HARDY FRUITS

APPLES

Strong selected trees, 75 cents each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Early Apples

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Yellow, tender and of fine flavor.

Red Astrachan. Very early; crimson, streaked

with yellow; juicy.

Summer Rambo. Green striped with red; slightly sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive.

William's Early Red (William's Favorite). Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent; a good

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and good.

Autumn Apples

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size; striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy; bears when

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow; rich and delicious;

good bearer.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Streaked with red and

yellow; tender and juicy; good for cooking. **Gravenstein.** Large, yellow, striped with red; among the best.

Maiden Blush. Yellow, with red cheek; fine

for cooking.

Rambo. Yellowish white, striped with red; tender, rich, mild, sub-acid; a strong grower. Red Bietigheimer. Large, round, yellow and

crimson; flesh white, with pleasant flavor.

Wealthy. White, yellow and red striped; flesh white.

Winter Apples

Golden Russet American (Sheepnose). Highly flavored and spicy. Profuse bearer and good keeper.

Arkansas Black. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive.

Bismarck. Yellow; flesh tender. Bears when young and is very hardy.

Baldwin. Large, deep red; productive and desirable

Bellefleur. Large; yellow, with red cheek;

juicy and splendid for eating.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin.) Bright red

and juicy; valued for commercial purposes. Fallowater. Fruit large; yellowish green; sweet

flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Grimes' Golden. Fine grained and rich flavor. Jonathan. Yellow and red striped; flesh white. King of Tompkins County. Large, red, pro-

ductive and good for cooking or eating. McIntosh. Yellow, streaked crimson; tender

and juicy. Nero. Red; very productive.

Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper, and a splendid apple of excellent flavor.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellow; rich and tender. A constant bearer.

Rome Beauty. Yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. Good bearer.

Seek-no-Further. (WESTFIELD.) Tender and of rich flavor; medium size.

Smith's Cider. Popular, late keeping, red apple. Prolific bearer.

Smokehouse. Crisp and juicy; a good eating variety.

Spitzenburgh. Fruit large, bright red; flesh yellow, crisp and spicy, and a very popular variety.

Staman's Winesap. Larger and more prolific than the common Winesap.

Stark. Fruit large, greenish yellow, striped red; flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and pro-

ductive. Winesap. A fine red Winter apple that is pro-

York Imperial. Large, red apple, of agreeable flavor.

Dwarf Apples

Their habit adapts them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

Price of all varieties, 75 cents each; \$5.00

per 10. Baldwin Northern Spy Gravenstein McIntosh Red

R. I. Greening

King of Tompkins County Duchess of Oldenburg Red Astrachan

Wealthy Yellow Transparent

Crab Apples

Strong selected trees, 75 cents each; \$5.00 per 10.

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, dark crimson fruit.

General Grant. Large; yellow, striped red; flesh white; mild, sub-acid.

Martha. Yellow, shaded with red; a prolific bearer.

Transcendent. September. Large, yellow and red; productive.

Yellow Siberian. (GOLDEN BEAUTY.) Small, golden yellow. September.

Apricots

Strong selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Alexander. Large, oblong fruit, mottled red; fine flavor and very hardy.

Harris. Large, golden yellow fruit. Early in Iuly.

J. L. Budd. Large, white, red cheek, sweet and

Moorpark. First of August. Firm; juicy; fruit of darker color than the above.

Nicholas. Agreeable flavor; prolific bearer. Tulv.



CHERRIES

Strong selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Sweet Cherries

Black Eagle. Early July. Large, black, tender and highly flavored.

Black Tartarian. June. Big, dark red or

black cherry of splendid flavor.

Downer's Late Red. Early July. Sweet and delicious. Not liable to rot in wet weather.

Governor Wood. June. Large, white cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.

Late Duke. Late July. Large, light red.

May Duke. Early June. Large, heart-shaped, bright red, rich and excellent at maturity.

Mercer. June. Dark red; sweet; good shipper and not liable to be wormy.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Early July. A large, sweet, white cherry, with red cheek.

Rockport Bigarreau. June. Large, round and red; flesh firm and of fine flavor.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. July. Large, dark color; fine, rich flavor.

Windsor. July. Large; dark red. Yellow Spanish. Late June. Yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious.

Sour Cherries

Early Richmond. June. A very productive pie or sour cherry that is prized for cooking and preserving.

English Morello. Late July. A late red, sour variety that is valued for culinary purposes.

Montmorency. Early July. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and desirable.

Dyehouse. Large red, sour cherry; similar to the better known Early Richmond; a little earlier.

Plums

Strong selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Bradshaw. August. Large; red.

German Prune. September. Dark purple;

agreeable flavor and valued for drying.

Gueii. Late August. Large, blue fruit; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant; good freestone variety. Imperial Gage. Middle of August. Good size; freestone; greenish in color; sweet and juicy.

Lombard. Last of August. Violet red; yellow

flesh, agreeable flavor.

Reine Claude. (BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE.) Late September. Yellow, juicy flesh.
Shipper's Pride. Large; bluish purple; good

tasted and valuable commercial sort.

Shropshire Damson. Last of September. Medium sized; dark purple; valued for preserving. Yellow Gage. August. Medium sized; yellow.

Japan Plums

Abundance. August. Large; red-yellow flesh; sweet and rich; valued for cooking and eating.

Burbank. August. Good sized; red; valuable domestic sort; flesh sweet, rich and yellow. October Purple. (PURPLE Egg.) Large; purple; flesh yellow and sweet.

Satsuma. August. Good quality; purple and red. Wickson. September. Dark red; good size.

PEACHES

Strong selected trees, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Early Peaches

Alexander. July and August. Greenish white, spotted with deep red; firm, sweet and juicy; clingstone; very productive.

Belle of Georgia. August and September.

Freestone; white; excellent flavor.

Carman. August. Large, bright red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. Freestone.

Champion. August. Firm; white freestone

peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.

Greensboro. July. Good size; round, with red cheek; flesh white; excellent flavor; our best early peach. Freestone.

Yellow St. John's, or Flater's. August. A large peach; resembles Crawford's Early, but richer color; flesh yellow, sweet and freestone.

Mid-season

Crawford's Early. August and September. A large, yellow peach of splendid quality; strong grower and prolific fruiter. Freestone.

Crosby. September. Medium-sized; yellow,

with streaks of carmine; of good quality, and

Elberta. September. A very large, yellow, freestone peach; rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, and splendid sort for eating or preserving.

Fitzgerald. Late August. Large, round freestone; red cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid and agreeable. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. August. Large, red, free-stone peach, with white flesh; rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best early varieties.

Old Mixon Free. September. Large, yellowish

white freestone; of excellent flavor and productive.

Stump the World. September. Large freestone; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality. Freestone.

Late

Chair's Choice. August. Yellow; good quality; freestone.

Crawford's Late. Last of September. Large, yellow freestone peach of best quality. A prolific bearer, and a most popular variety.

Fox Seedling. September. Reliable freestone; good bearing and market variety.

Globe. October. Large; golden yellow; sweet and luscious flavor. A desirable freestone variety. Iron Mountain. October. Large freestone; flesh white, solid, sweet and excellent.

Morris White. September. Firm;

size; white, sweet and juicy.

Reeves Favorite. September. Large; yellow, with fine red cheek; delicious; juicy. Freestone.

Salway. October. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and rich. Freestone. Smock. September. Large; oval; light yel-

low, mottled red; flesh yellow, rich and freestone. Stephen's Rareripe. September. Large, hand-some white peach, of finest quality. A regular bearer. Freestone.

White Heath. Clingstone. Last of September. Greenish white; luscious flavor.



PEARS

Strong selected trees, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Summer

Bartlett. September. A popular variety, with large yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving; prolific bearer; strong grower.

Clapp's Favorite. September. Large; pale yellow, with crimson cheek; fruit fine grained and good for eating. Should be picked early and ripened indoors.

Iuly. Yellow fruit; good quality. Koonce. Manning's Elizabeth. August. Medium size; excellent flavor and very productive.

Osband's Summer. August. Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek.

Wilder. August and September. Yellow; fine grained, and probably the best early market variety.

Autumn

Beurre d'Anjou. Late October. Large; russet yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer.

Flemish Beauty. September and October. Large, greenish yellow; sweet and juicy. Louis Bonne de Jersey. Late September.

Large, yellow, with dark red cheek; good tasted.

Seckel. September and October. A little brown pear; exceptionally sweet and juicy.

Sheldon. October. Large; russet and red; rich, melting and juicy; fine flavor.

Worden-Seckel. September and October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel pear; is equally good and larger.

Winter

Beurre Clairgeau. September. Large; yel-

low, shaded with crimson; juicy and sweet flavored.

Duchess de Angouleme. Very large; oblong; russet color; flesh white, with rich, buttery flavor. A strong grower.

Duchess de Bordeaux. Large; yellow, with

russet cheek; sweet and good keeper.

Kieffer. Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.

Lawrence. November. Rather large, yellow

pear, of splendid rich flavor.

Dwarf Pears

Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Bartlett. Louis Bonne de Jersey. Beurre d'Anjou. Seckel.

Ouinces

50 cents each, \$4.00 per 10.

Champion. October. Large and productive;

splendid for cooking, and a good keeper.

Meeches' Prolific. Productive; large; yellow, and one of the best for domestic purposes.

Orange or Apple. September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.

Reas' Mammoth. Large and productive; by many considered the best in cultivation.

Small Fruits

Blackberries

75 cents per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Erie. Early, hardy and productive; large, sweet fruit, of excellent quality.

Eldorado. Sweet, melting and rich; good bearer. Lawton. A productive, good variety.

Rathbun. Heavy bearer; extra large.

Snyder. Medium sized, sweet and productive. Wilson's Early. Large, very early, sweet and luscious; one of the best for market purposes.

Currants

\$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Black Naples. Black; excellent for jellies. Cherry. Large; scarlet; of excellent quality. Fay's Prolific. Large; deep red. Pamona. Bright red; good keeper; few seeds. Versailles. Large, red and of excellent quality. White Grape. White; sweet.

Gooseberries

Chautauqua. Large, pale green and desirable. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Downing. Very large; whitish green; excellent

for domestic use. 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10.

Industry. Dark red; excellent sort; very productive. 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10.

Smith's Improved. Yellow, sweet and good.

30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10.

Raspberries

Prices of all varieties, except where otherwise noted, 75 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Black Diamond. Very large; black; early. Cumberland. Large; black; firm and juicy. Cuthbert. Late red; large; firm and sweet. Golden Queen. A large, yellow, firm berry.
Gregg. Large, early black variety.
Kansas. Very large, black and firm.

Loudon. An early red sort.

Marlboro. Handsome red berry.

St. Regis. A new, ever-bearing red variety. Price, \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Grapes

Prices of all varieties, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Agawan. Red; large, sweet and desirable. Brighton. Fine-tasted; excellent quality; red. Campbell's Early. Large bunches; black and sweet. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

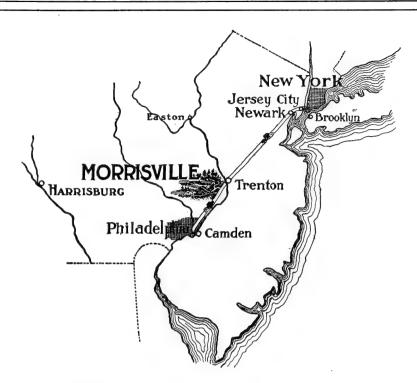
Catawba. Late; red; medium sized; sweet. Clinton. Small and black; productive. Concord. Blue; familiar sort; delicious flavor.

Delaware. Red; small; compact bunches.

Moore's Early. Black; very early.

Niagara. White; large; sweet, delicious flavor.

Pocklington. White; large clusters; big fruit. Worden. Black; large clusters; sweet.



We Want All Who Can to Visit Our Nurseries

AN inspection of our Nurseries will enable you to fully appreciate the beauty of the plants listed in this catalog. Our Nurseries are open every day excepting the Sabbath, and we want every one who can to visit them and make such selections of plants as they desire. This catalog can give only a suggestion of the delicacy of color displayed in the foliage and flowers of the plants and of the quality and extent of our stock.

Location

Our Nurseries are located near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J. They are quickly accessible from New York or Philadelphia by express trains to Trenton, N. J., over either the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads. Carriages may be secured at the depots, or suburban trolleys at Warren and Hanover Streets. All trolleys for Yardley, Pa., pass our Nurseries, located one and one-half miles distant from the trolley terminus in Trenton.

The popular automobile route from New York to Philadelphia passes within one-fourth mile of our place. It makes an enjoyable trip from either of these points to Morrisville.

Plants We Have in Stock That Are Not Listed Elsewhere in This Catalog

PACE has not permitted us to describe all of the 2,000 varieties that we grow. There may be plants which you are wanting that you have not found on the previous pages. The following is a partial list of additional varieties that we have in stock. Look over the list, and if there are any plants you need, write us for the size in which we can furnish them.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Abies Arizonica. SILVER CORK FIR.

Abies Pichta, syn. Siberica. SIBERIAN SILVER FIR

Abies Pinsapo. Spanish Fir.

Biota Orientalis aurea conspicua.

Biota Orientalis aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S Golden Arborvitæ.

Cedrus Atlantica, var. Glauca. Mt. Atlas

SILVER CEDAR.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. Large-fruited Yew. Cryptomeria Japonica, var. Elegans.

Juniperus Chinensis aurea. Golden Chinese JUNIPER.

Juniperus Communis. Common Juniper.

Juniperus Pfitzeriana.

Juniperus Rigida.

Juniperus Virginiana, var. Pendula. WEEP-ING VIRGINIA JUNIPER.

Picea excelsa, var. parviformis. Picea Nigra. Black Spruce.

Pinus Flexilis. LIMBER PINE.

Pinus Koriensis. Corean Pine. Pinus Thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii Glauca. BLUE DOUGLAS SPRUCE.

Retinospora Obtusa, var. Crippsii.

Retinospora Obtusa, var. filicoides.

LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS.

Retinospora Obtusa, var. leptoclada. Retinospora Squarrosa, var. sulphurea. Thuya occidentalis, var. Elegantissima. Thuya occidentalis, var. Ellwangeriana. Tom

THUMB ARBORVITÆ.

WESTERN HEMLOCK. Tsuga Hookeriana.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi. RED BEARBERRY. Azalea Fujimanyo. LIGHT PURPLE FLOWERS. Buxus sempervirens, var. latifolia. Broad-LEAVED BOXWOOD.

Buxus sempervirens, var. latifolia aurea.

Golden-Leaved Boxwood.

Calluna vulgaris. Scotch Heather.

Magnolia Grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. Rhododendron Punctatum (Dwarf). Rhododendron Hirsutum (Dwarf). Pale red.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Acer Pennsylvanica. Moosewood.

Acer Platanoides, var. Lorbergii.

Acer Polymorphum Dissectum.
JAPAN MAPLE. CUT-LEAF

Betula alba, var. purpurea. Purple Birch. Cedrela Sinensis. Chinese Cedrela.

Diospyros Virginiana. American Persimmon. Fagus Sylvatica, var. macrophylla. LEAVED EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fagus Sylvatica, var. Quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED

EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fagus Sylvatica, var. Sieboldi. Fraxinus nigra. BLACK ASH. Juglans Sieboldi, var. cordiformis.

IAPAN

Liriodendron Tulipifera, var. aurea marginatum. Variegated Tulip Tree.

Platanus Orientalis, var. laciniata. LEAVED BUTTONWOOD.

Populus alba, var. nivea. WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR.

Pyrus Flexilis. Pinkish white flowers.
Pyrus Floribunda. Rosy red flowers.
Quercus Cerris. Turkey Oak.
Quercus lyrata. Swamp Post Oak.
Quercus Phellos. Willow-leaved Oak.

Salix caprea, var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WIL-LOW.

Salix Fragilis. Brittle Willow. Sassafras officinale. Sassafras.

Taxodium distichum, var. pendula. WEEPING BALD CYPRESS.

Ulmus Campestris, var. elata.

Ulmus Campestris, var. plumosa.

Ulmus scabra, syn. Montana. Scotch Elm. Ulmus scabra, var. purpurea. Purple-leaved ELM.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Corylus Avellana. European Hazelnut. Cotoneaster Simonsii. Diervilla florida, var. Isoline. Pinkish white. Diervilla Japonica Rubra. Light crimson. Diervilla Conquette. Pink flowers. Diervilla Desboisi. Deep rose flowers. Diervilla Desboisi. Deep rose Diervilla Pascal. Red flowers.

Enkianthus Japonica.

Halesia Hispida. Hippophae rhamnoides. SEA BUCKTHORN.

Jasminum officinale. JESSAMINE.

Lagerstroemia Indica. CRIMSON CRAPE MYRTLE.

JAPANESE PRIVET. Ligustrum Japonicum. Myrica cerifera. WAX MYRTLE. Myrica gale. BAYBERRY OR SWEET GALE. Philadelphus coronarius, var. Primulaeflorus. Philadelphus Pekinensis. White flowers. Prunus Besseyi. Western Sand Cherry. Rhus glabra. Smooth Sumac.

Rubus odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. Sambucus canadensis. American Elder. Sambucus racemosus. Red-berried Elder. Sambucus racemosus. Red-berried Elder. Spirea Bumalda, var. Walluf. Pink flowers.

Spirea Callosa, var. alba superba. White. Spirea Callosa, var. rosea. Pink flowers.
Spirea Japonica Fortunei. Rosy pink flowers.

Spirea Rotundifolia. White flowers. Staphylla Colchica. BLADDER NUT.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris. Coralberry.

Named Varieties of Syringa or Lilac

Syringa Madam Abel Chatney. White.
Syringa Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, white.
Syringa Pres. Grevy. Blue flowers.
Syringa Pres. Loubet. Light purple flowers.
Syringa Separator Valland. Rosy and flowers.

Syringa Senator Volland. Rosy red flowers.

Tamarix Gallica. Tamarix Gallica, var. Indica.

Viburnum prunifolium. BLACK HAW.

Viburnum pubescens. Viburnum Sieboldi.

Viburnum tomentosum, var. rotundifolium. Xanthoceras sorbifolia. White flowers. Zenobia speciosa; syn. Andromeda Speciosa.



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